

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 453.—VOL. XVII.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1850.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS.

WHILE the Roman Catholics of this country were a suffering and oppressed body—when they were shut out from any of the ordinary rights and privileges of citizenship, on account of their religious belief—the sympathy and support of the people generally were cordially given to them. Their efforts to free themselves from oppression—to raise themselves to that same level of toleration and of civil right where all other sects were permitted to stand as brothers and fellow-subjects—were viewed with approbation by the friends of rational freedom; and their ultimate success was considered a triumph of common-sense, no less than of justice. The Roman Catholics, however, seem to have misunderstood the English people in this matter—if we may judge from the impertinent nomination just made by the Pope, and by the complacent glorification of Cardinal Wiseman (the *soi-disant* Archbishop of Westminster) in his pastoral letter, which was read in the Roman Catholic churches of this metropolis on Sunday last. Mistaking the sympathies of the English nation in the great cause of religious liberty for a fellow-feeling with Popery, and exaggerating the importance of the recent retrogressions and backslidings of a few Protestant clergymen, the Pope and his advisers seem to have imagined that the time had come when they might act on the aggressive in England, and revive the antiquated claims of the Papacy. We may account for the folly of the Pope—an alien to this country, and only receiving his information at second-hand; but the folly of Cardinal Wiseman, in so misinterpreting or ignoring the spirit of the English people, and in leading the Pope into the false position in which he has placed himself, almost surpasses belief. The nomination of Cardinal Wiseman—or St. Pudencia, or Impudentia—is a direct insult to the Sovereign, the Parliament, and the people of this country. We have but to put a parallel case to the Roman Catholics themselves, to see how they would interpret it. Take, for instance, that of the Emperor of Russia, who is the head of the Greek Church, and both Emperor and Pope in his own dominions. Supposing that, because there are a few English as well as Russian Protestants in St. Petersburg, the Queen of Great Britain, without asking the consent of the Emperor of Russia, were to send out the Rev. Hugh McNeill, or to appoint a resident Russian to the office of Protestant Bishop of St. Petersburg, and to invest him with spiritual authority over St. Petersburg and the adjoining districts and countries of



DR. WISEMAN, APPOINTED BY THE POPE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER.

Russia, what would the world say of the attempt? What would the Roman Catholics themselves say of it? They would say, no doubt, that it was either a piece of gross stupidity and infatuation, or a premeditated, direct, and most offensive insult to an inde-

pendent Sovereign. And they would say rightly. And so the English people say at the present moment of the Pope's nomination of Dr. Wiseman to the Metropolitan See of Westminster, and of Dr. Wiseman's Charge to the Catholic Clergy on Sunday last.

The address of the Protestant clergy of the diocese, which has been presented to the Bishop of London, was called for by the circumstances, and is a temperate, dignified, and very able statement of the law which the Pope has invaded; and the reply of the Bishop of London is no less worthy of the occasion. The Pope will soon find, that, in this, as in other matters, he has committed a mistake. He is an amiable, but by no means a sagacious, person; and his amiability, which has led him into so many errors and misfortunes as a temporal Sovereign, bids fair to lead him into similar blunders as the spiritual head of a Church. No other man in the world could have done Roman Catholicism such a disservice in England, as he has by his last assumption of power in the diocese of London. At the same time, without by any means intending it, or dreaming of it, he has done Protestantism a service. Many a waverer, inclined to go astray in the flowery paths that lead to the pitfalls of Puseyism or to the precipices of Romanism, will stop in his career, and go back in safety to the quiet folds of the Church. The progress of schism will receive a check, and the Protestant spirit of England and Scotland will be strengthened. In the meantime, as the Roman Catholics are not satisfied with their former position—within the law—it is to be hoped that the proper legal authorities will shew the new Cardinal that he has stepped beyond it—that he may be a Cardinal, if he likes, but not Archbishop of Westminster, without suffering the consequences.

In all questions affecting their civil rights, the Roman Catholics have found a support for which they ought to have been thankful. In questions affecting the supremacy of the Sovereign of these realms, and the assumption of a foreign Potentate to confer titles and dignities without her consent, they will find no support, but will discover, ere long, if they have not discovered it already, that the public feeling and opinion are decidedly against them.

CARDINAL WISEMAN.

The public have not yet recovered from the astonishment caused ten days ago, by the announcement that his Holiness the Pope had parcelled out England into one Archbishopric and twelve Bishoprics. There being an established National Church, of which her Majesty is the supreme head, having its basis in



FRENCH FLEET IN TORBAY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

our parishes, they cannot comprehend how another Church can be established by an Archbishop and Bishops, and resting, too, on parochial divisions, by a foreign priest, who, it has been declared over and over again, "neither hath nor ought to have any dominion whatever in the realm of England." Nor is the astonishment lessened by the reasons assigned for this exercise of the authority of the Pope over our country, or by the manner in which his Archbishop and Bishops have begun their career.

His Holiness, in his "Letters Apostolic," issued, as we are told, "on the twenty-ninth day of last month, on the Feast of the Archangel St. Michael, Prince of the Heavenly Host, under the Fisherman's Ring," after recounting at great length what his predecessors had done for the benefit of the English, proceeds to say—"In the plenitude of our apostolic power we have resolved and do hereby decree the re-establishment in the Kingdom of England, and according to the common laws of the Church, of a hierarchy of bishops deriving their titles from their own sees, which we constitute by the present letter in the various apostolic districts." On reading such language it is impossible not to recollect that his Holiness, in former times, parcelled out the whole continent of America in much the same way, and it is naturally concluded that all England is to be replaced under the authority of the Pope. Some of the Catholics, referring to statistics that have been got up for party or sectarian purposes, dwell on the number of people who are said to be unacquainted with Christianity in our towns, and they say the act of his Holiness is a work of mercy and love, necessary to bring Christianity home to the English. These are the insulting sort of reasons assigned for this extraordinary exertion of the Papal power.

The Archbishop of Westminster, Cardinal Wiseman, has commenced his career by writing from "out of the Flaminian gate of Rome," on the 7th ult., a pastoral letter to the subjects he has been appointed to preside over, which was last Sunday read in all the Roman Catholic churches and chapels of the Archdiocese of Westminster. In this pastoral letter, his Eminence, after referring to his recent appointment to the Archbishopric of Westminster, with which is combined the administration of the Episcopal See of Southwark, goes on to say, using the Royal style, "we govern (till the Pope appoints otherwise), and shall continue to govern the counties of Middlesex, Hertford, and Essex, as ordinary thereof; and those of Surrey, Sussex, Kent, Berks, and Hants, with the lands thereof, as administrator, with ordinary jurisdiction." Both the Pope and the Cardinal, therefore, are quite resolved to establish in the face of the world a dominion over the land of England. Had they contemplated a mere spiritual arrangement, as has been said, they would have used, instead of this language referring to territory, such a phrase as "Catholics in the several districts who acknowledge the authority of his Holiness;" but that would not have served the ambitious purpose of the Romish priesthood. They have, however, overshoot the mark, and by using language which reminds us of the time when they claimed England as the patrimony of the Holy See, they have turned astonishment into disdain and anger. The clergy of the Established Church are directly attacked. Their exertions are treated as worthless; the validity of their ordination denied; and a spiritual jurisdiction for the Pope claimed over the whole realm. Whether suggested by the dissensions in the Church and the increase of the Roman Catholics, or by any other cause, the object is to familiarise the people with the power of the Pope, and prepare the way for re-establishing amongst us the Romish religion in all its ancient splendour.

The person who has most exerted himself to procure this re-assertion of the Papal authority, and has already reaped the largest profit from it, is his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, the Archbishop of Westminster, recently elevated to these high dignities. Next to him are the bishops who have changed the titles and dignities of "Pope's Vicars" for those of full bishops, with territorial distinctions and higher authority over all the Roman Catholics, and over all the trust and other property within their jurisdiction.

It is pleaded that the Pope has divested himself of power which he has conferred on these bishops; but they have been elevated without his being depressed. The officers of the army are raised a degree higher, but the whole army is still under the absolute control of the same commander. He has assumed a new and larger power—not shared what he before possessed amongst his subordinates. It is pleaded, too, that the change has long been desired by the English Catholics; but this only means desired by the priesthood, for no lay Catholic could propose an alteration in the spiritual jurisdiction of his infallible superiors. The Romish priesthood, too, of the English Catholic Church are the parties most gratified by the change, and they can now take as high a rank in the spiritual hierarchy as their brethren in Ireland, or as the clergy of the Established Church in England. They are no longer bishops in *partibus*, but bishops with territorial jurisdiction. The English Roman Catholic Church is placed "amongst the four Churches which, normally constituted, form the splendid aggregate of Catholic communion." Accordingly, Bishop Ullathorne has been "enthroned" at Birmingham; and his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop has announced the commencement of his Archiepiscopate by a lordly missive addressed to all the Roman Catholics of the eight counties he governs.

The Cardinal has attained, for the present at least, the height of his ambition. How soon the Papacy may be vacant, it is impossible to foresee; nor are we aware that his Eminence immediately aspires to that, but the choice of the conclave, if it seek a vigorous Pope, may yet place the tiara on his head. Cardinal Wiseman is now in his 49th year, having been born, as we are informed by a Correspondent, to whom we are indebted for a memoir of the Cardinal, at Seville, on August 2, 1802. He is descended from an Irish family, long settled in Spain. At an early age he was brought to England, and sent for his education to St. Cuthbert's Catholic college, at Ushaw, near Durham. From thence, having gone through the "humanities" with success, he was removed to the English college at Rome, where he distinguished himself by an extraordinary attachment to learning. At the age of eighteen, he published in Latin a work on the Oriental languages; and he bore off the gold medal at every competition of the colleges of Rome. His merit recommended him to his superiors; he obtained several honours, was ordained a Priest, and dubbed a Doctor of Divinity. He was a Professor, for a number of years, in the Roman University; and then Rector of the English college where he had achieved his earliest success.

The Cardinal came first to England after he had reached manhood in 1835; and in the winter of that year delivered a series of lectures on the Sundays in Advent. From the moment of his arrival he attracted attention, and soon became a conspicuous teacher and writer on the side of the Catholics. In Lent, 1836, he vindicated, in a course of lectures—delivered at St. Mary's, Moorfields—the doctrines of the Catholic Church; and gave so much satisfaction to his co-religionists, that they presented him with a gold medal, struck by Mr. Scipio Clint, to express their esteem and gratitude, and commemorate the event. He returned to Rome, and seems to have been instrumental in inducing Pope Gregory XVI. to increase the Vicars Apostolic in England. The number was doubled; and Dr. Wiseman came back as coadjutor to Bishop Walsh, of the Midland district. He was appointed President of St. Mary's College, Oscott, and contributed, by his teaching, his preaching, and his writings, very much to promote the spread of Catholicism in England. He was a contributor to the *Dublin Review*, and the author of some controversial pamphlets. In 1847 he again repaired to Rome on the affairs of the Catholics, and no doubt prepared the way for the present change. It was resolved on in 1848, but delayed by the troubles which then ensued at Rome.

The Cardinal's second visit to Rome led to further preferment. He was made pro-Vicar Apostolic of the London district, in place of Dr. Griffiths, deceased. Subsequently he was appointed coadjutor to Dr. Walsh, translated to London, *cum jure et successione*; and in 1849, on the death of Dr. Walsh, he became Vicar Apostolic of the London district. To him the Catholic body acknowledges itself indebted for the completion and dedication of the Cathedral in St. George's-fields, described in our journal of July 15, 1848. It seems, however, to regard his last service as the greatest. In August he went again to Rome, "not expecting," as he says, "to return;" but "delighted to be commissioned to come back" clothed in his new dignity. His success in negotiating the re-establishment of the Romish hierarchy amongst us in all its splendour, seems to have gratified his Holiness. In a Consistory held on September 30, Nicolas Wiseman was elected to the dignity of Cardinal, by the title of Saint Pudenciana, and was appointed Archbishop of Westminster. Under the Pope, he is the head of the Roman Catholic Church in England, and a Prince of the Church of Rome.

As a Cardinal, he has sworn temporal as well as spiritual allegiance to the Pope. Whether that will be consistent with his allegiance to the Queen, or whether he hold himself to be an alien not bound to pay her allegiance, we know not; but he is accused of having had removed from the Canon of the Mass that portion of it in which the priest prayed for the Queen. He even caused, it is said, all the missals of his diocese to be changed, in order to expunge the obnoxious passage. That Cardinal Wiseman possesses great abilities and a ready and fascinating eloquence, is evident; but we doubt whether he be over scrupulous, and we are certain that he has all the ambition of the "Romish priests." From his previous success, and his very marked hostility to the English Church, his Holiness could scarcely have nominated a person to the new dignity he has created less acceptable than Cardinal Wiseman to the non-Romish portion of the people. His Holiness has carried out an obnoxious partitioning of England in a most obnoxious manner. No statute is, we believe, violated by the Pope or the Cardinal, but there is an arrogant exercise of Papal power, requiring to be checked by a strong expression of opinion. It is obviously part of a system, for the last papers we have received from the United States mention that the Romish Church there has been similarly extended and elevated. The Bishopric of New York has been converted into an Archbishopric.

Cardinal Wiseman is the seventh English Cardinal—if he can be called English, having been born in Spain, and passed the greater part of his life in Rome—since the Reformation. The other six were Pole, Allen, Howard, York (a son of the Pretender, who was never in England), Weld, and Acton (member of an English family, we believe, long settled in Naples).

THE FRENCH FLEET ON THE BRITISH COAST.

The French fleet, under the command of Vice-Admiral Deschenes, consisting of the *Friedland*, 120, flag-ship of Vice-Admiral; *Valmy*, 112, Rear-Admiral Dubourdieu; *Henri IV.*, 100, Captain De Gueydon; *Jennapies*, 100, Captain De Varze; *Inflexible*, 90, Captain De Mouleau; *Jena*, 90, Captain Larrien; and the *Caton* (steam sloop), Captain Guesnel, which left Cherbourg on the morning of the 26th for Brest, anchored in Torbay on Monday afternoon, between two and three miles off Meadfoot: they left at 4.30 P.M. on Tuesday, the wind being northerly, and fine. It appears they had been detained at Cherbourg by the weather; and, when ordered to sea, hesitated to take the eastern passage, on account, as they alleged, of shoal water. Their line, as they stretched across the bay and rounded the Berry Head, presented a magnificent spectacle, the vessels being under full sail, the three-deckers having their royals set. None of the officers

or crews landed, and a hospitable invitation from Torre Abbey was declined, as the vessels were under orders to sail. A great number of persons visited the ships, and the bay presented a most animated appearance, the weather being very fine, with a light off-shore breeze.

It was rather a novelty to see a French fleet at anchor on the English coast; and Commander Storey, the inspecting commander of the coast guard at Torquay, it would appear, deemed it his duty to visit the Admiral's ship to discover the reason of their visit. He was informed that stress of weather obliged them to seek shelter under Barry Head; but the wind being at the time due north, and the weather moderate, the gallant commander was determined to watch their movements, and to report them.

The ships are stated to have looked in good order and clean, and handled their canvas tolerably quick on coming to an anchor.

Spithead or Plymouth Sound may, on the next occasion, afford them fine-weather shelter, and give them an opportunity of seeing what is going on there. Had they visited the former place, they would have seen in the harbour, ready for sea, three line-of-battle ships, two of them screws: *Vengeance*, 84; *Blenheim*, 60; and *Hogue*, 60; the two former with advanced complements, which in the course of half an hour might be fitted up; and a steam-frigate, *Retribution*, 22; and a steam-sloop, *Hecate*, 6; besides a powerful reserve of steamers.

Had they visited Plymouth, they would have found there two line-of-battle ships, a 50-gun frigate, and a sloop, all in the Sound; namely, the *Albion*, 90, three-fourths manned; the *Bellerophon*, 78, fully manned; and the *Portland*, 50, fully manned, with a good steam reserve in the harbour.

It is as well to mention our strength at the two ports, to guard against mistakes or misrepresentations.

The French 90-gun ship *Inflexible*, it is said, will be put out of commission at Brest, and her officers and crew turned over to a 120-gun ship just launched—the *Bayard*.

The sketch shows the fleet just under weigh, making for Berry Head. The small island in the foreground is the "Thatcher Rock," and Brixham is shown on the extreme right.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The removal of General d'Hautpoul from the office of Minister of War has not put an end to the unseemly jealousies, bickerings, and disputes which have so long scandalised the friends of order, and which have had their origin in the excessive pretensions and impracticable temper of General Changarnier, the Commander-in-Chief of the army of Paris, who considers that his command invests him with a military jurisdiction separate from, and independent of, the supreme control over the army, which of right belongs to the Minister of War. General Schramm, however, who has succeeded M. d'Hautpoul, has shown that he knows how to maintain the rights and the dignity of his office, and that General Changarnier must in all things regard him as his superior. The point on which the quarrel between MM. Schramm and Changarnier turned was the removal of General Neumayer from the command of the first military division which constitutes the garrison of Paris—a change which Gen. Changarnier resisted as if it were an interference with his rights as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Department of the Seine. The President of the Republic, it is understood, sided with the views of his new minister, Gen. Schramm, who at first was content to exact from Gen. Changarnier an admission that he would accept as a successor to M. Neumayer whatever officer should be appointed by him (Gen. Schramm) to the post, and a reconciliation was understood in the early part of the week to have been thus patched up between all parties. Subsequently, however, the removal of Gen. Neumayer was definitively decided upon by the Minister of War, on the ground that, on the night succeeding the reconciliation, he had altered the military post at the Tuileries (General Changarnier's headquarters), substituting the Gendarmie-Mobile for the ordinary post of National Guards, by order of General Changarnier. This act was regarded as a defiance, and as if an intention existed of resistance to the commands of his superior. It was at all events an act of indiscretion, which, it now appears, did not intimidate the Minister, and which may indispose the National Guard to the General in Chief. Neumayer has accordingly been removed from the command of the 1st to the 15th military division, an official notification of which has appeared in the *Moniteur*; but it is believed that he will not accept that appointment, though it is in some respects a promotion. General Carrel succeeds him in the command of the division which garrisons Paris. Changarnier has been so annoyed by the affair, that he is stated to have declared, on learning its final upshot, he would have immediately tendered his own resignation, if he had not felt that he was morally bound to the National Assembly to remain at his post, unless the President of the Republic should, in the exercise of his constitutional rights, dismiss him. He means to bring the subject before the Legislative Assembly immediately on its re-assembling.

A supplementary credit of 109,300*fr.* has been granted to the Minister of Public Worship to defray the expenses incurred by the appointment of three French Cardinals, of whom mention was made last week.

A number of arrests have been made in the city of Lyons, amounting to from 12 to 15. The *Courrier de Lyons* says it is assured that the papers which have been seized prove the existence of a revolutionary plot, which was to have been put in execution simultaneously in the southern and eastern departments.

Some persons have been arrested in Paris, alleged to have been connected with the conspiracy at Lyons, among whom is an actress engaged at one of the theatres. Others have been arrested at Nismes and Montpellier.

Letters from Algiers announce the most disastrous effects of the cholera, no less than one hundred and fifty persons having fallen victims to that disease in two days.

The Municipal Council of Paris has recently directed the taking of a detailed account of the labouring population of that city, with a view to ascertain precisely their number, various occupations, condition (as to daily earnings, locality of residence and of labour, house-room, &c.), and whether migratory or constantly resident in the city. A great part of the materials have already been collected, and are found to be so far complete as to warrant the expectation that the final result will be a closely detailed and tolerably accurate view of the industrial operations—as well as of much of the revolutionary material of the French capital. The inquiry has been conducted, and the digest of the information obtained is being prepared, under the immediate superintendence of M. Horace Say, whose name is a sufficient guarantee for the bestowal of the care and ability due to such a work.

GERMAN STATES.

The whole aspect of "Fatherland" at the present moment menaces war, but wherefore, it would be difficult to tell, unless it be that the long-pending rivalry between Prussia and Austria, to be regarded as the supreme head in all matters relating to the confederation of the German States, is about to receive a bloody solution, as the only one likely to be definitive. The ostensible cause of the present anomalous state of things, is the condition of affairs in Hesse-Cassel. Bavaria and Wurtemberg, backed by the countenance and promised support of Austria, purpose intervening in Hesse with military force, to put down the constitutional opposition of the people to their Absolutist Elector; while Prussia declares that she will prevent such intervention and oppose force to force for that purpose: she has accordingly advanced an army towards the frontiers of Hesse, amounting to 80,000 men. While within a few days' march of those troops, the Bavarian and Wurtemberg forces, reckoning nearly an equal strength, are prepared to act on receiving the word from Austria.

Nothing has yet been done on either side, however, and it is hoped that all will pass over without bloodshed.

Within the territory of Austria itself a corps of 60,000 men is being concentrated in and around Vienna, and the necessary instructions have been sent to the Hungarian and Italian regiments for that purpose. Some of the troops are already moving, and the army will be accompanied by 250 pieces of artillery. A large contingent had already arrived from the Italian provinces.

Meanwhile the Emperor of Austria, accompanied by his Prime Minister, Prince Schwartzberg, and aides-de-camp, has gone to take counsel with the Emperor of Russia, who, with the great officers of his empire, is at present at Warsaw.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts to the 18th ult., from New York, have been received. The excitement about Jenny Lind had not abated. She had gone on towards Philadelphia, but not, as before, in the company of Mr. Barnum, that gentleman deeming it prudent for his personal safety to leave Boston rather prematurely. The Boston press are loud in their denunciations of Barnum for the manner in which he managed the last concert held in that city. He is accused of selling twice as many tickets as the hall would hold, of allowing a mob of "promenaders" to enter at one dollar each, not only to the great annoyance, but to the imminent peril of all who had paid respectable prices for the luxury of hearing the fair vocalist. The result, as might be expected, was a "regular row." The windows of the concert-room were "smashed," settees were broken, seats, chairs, &c. overturned, and everything thrown into the most admired confusion. Several ladies fainted, and had to be carried into Miss Lind's private room. Jenny was much affected, and shed tears upon the stage. She caused an announcement to be made in her own name, that all who were disappointed should have their money refunded. Barnum is greatly blamed. Jenny gave 10,000 dollars to the charities of Boston; and the papers of both New York and Boston now exclaim, "Where is Barnum?"

The largest factory at the Union Works, Maryland, had stopped. The rest were to work half time.

We learn from Philadelphia that an extensive robbery had been committed upon the mail from that city, by which money in notes to the amount of nearly 100,000 dollars was stolen. The robbers having extracted from the cars such portion of the mail as suited their purpose, adjourned to an adjoining field, where they "sorted" their booty, and left the letters, taking with them merely the bank-notes and other valuables.

The newspapers state that Sir H. Bulwer had, upon the part of her Majesty's Government, disclaimed all intention of seeking to demand port and other dues in the harbour of San Juan de Nicaragua. The New York papers fear that it will be impossible to induce British capitalists to invest their money in the construction of a canal across Central America, as a private speculation, and urge upon the Governments of both countries to make it an international undertaking.

The excitement respecting the Fugitive Slave Bill is reaching an alarming height. At Detroit a riot had grown out of this excitement, and a strong military force had been needed to quell it. A public meeting against the bill had been held, at which the mayor of the city presided.

CANADA.

There is no news of importance from Canada. In Montreal, preparations have been making on a large scale for the Grand Industrial Exhibition, which is to take place on the 17th, 18th, and 19th instant. The specimens of wheat, copper, and forest woods, which will be presented on this occasion, it is believed, cannot be rivalled in the world.

The mining companies in the vicinity of Lake Superior are prosecuting their operations with great energy and success. The recent developments both in the copper and the iron regions are of a highly flattering character. It is estimated that the rough copper which will be sent down from Lake Superior the present year will amount to over two millions and a half of pounds.

IRELAND.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST.—At the examinations which have just concluded, thirty-eight students have been admitted scholars of this college. The *Northern Whig* says, "We have the satisfaction of being able to add, that they include members of the Established Church, the General Assembly, the Roman Catholic Church, and the Unitarian and Methodist bodies."

CONCILIATION HALL AND THE POPE.—At the weekly meeting of the Repeal Association, on Monday last, Mr. John O'Connell raised his voice to do battle for the Pope, on the score of his late episcopal nominations in England. He said, referring to the views published by the leading London journals on the subject, "If a cry be raised against the Catholic Church, cannot a cry be raised against the Protestant Church? ('Hear, hear,' and cheers.) In Ireland, at least, we shall do so. Does the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster send tax-gatherers and bring the force of law to bear upon Protestants to compel them to contribute to the support of his dignity? No; he will be supported by the voluntary contributions of the Catholics; he will receive no money under false pretences—he will take no money for services he does not render. But the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, and the Protestant archbishop and bishops of other sees, are not so; they receive money under false pretences—they exact money for services they do not perform. (Hear, hear.) The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, or the other Catholic bishops in England or Ireland, do not enforce the payment of tithes at the point of the bayonet; the life of no widow's son is taken on their account. The soil of Ireland has been saturated with blood in the forced collection of this odious impost, and the Catholic people are still compelled to pay it indirectly, for they cannot get their receipts for their rent until they pay the tithes to the landlord, who has to pay it to the parson in the first instance. We must put an end to this. (Cheers.) I hope the country will rally, and meet the cry against Popery by a cry against the Protestant Church establishment. (Hear, hear.)"

THE CULTIVATION OF FLAX.—The Marquis of Ormonde and several of the resident proprietors of Kilkenny are about to hold a county meeting, to consider the best mode of promoting an extensive cultivation of flax. Already much progress has been made in parts of Waterford, Cork, Kilkenny and other counties.

The guardians of Ennistymon workhouse have drawn up a report, recommending the extension of industrial employment amongst the paupers.

DEATH OF SAMUEL DICKSON, ESQ., M.P. FOR LIMERICK.—In consequence of the death of Mr. Dickson, which took place at his residence in Limerick, on Monday, there is a vacancy in the representation of the county of Limerick. The *Limerick Reporter* states that there are several candidates in the field, including Captain Dickson, of Croom Castle, Mr. Gould, and Mr. Fitzgibbon.

WHIPPING IN COUNTY LIMERICK GAOL.—We regret to learn (says the *Limerick Examiner*) that a man rather advanced in years, after being in hospital for some time, was taken out and whipped next day; and that a boy, after being in hospital also, was similarly treated, and discharged the day after. This, we hope, will be looked to in the proper quarter. The sound of the lash scarcely ever ceases in this prison—a disgusting and horrible operation on starved, emaciated wretches, many of whom are dying of consumption, &c.

UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.—Circulars have been received in Oxford from the Lord Bishop of Norwich, the head of the Royal commission, to this University, addressed to the Vice-Chancellor, the heads of houses, and the several professors and public readers. A proposal, dictated in a hostile spirit to the commission, has been negatived at the Hebdomadal Board by a majority of fourteen to eight. Several favourable answers, expressing a readiness to show respect to her Majesty's commission, have already been transmitted to the board of commissioners.

THE NEW PARK AT BATTERSEA.—The Commissioners of Woods and Works have now completed the arrangements for carrying into effect the projected park in Battersea-fields, and have purchased, for the sum of £11,000, the celebrated shooting-grounds and premises so long known as the Red House. The present occupier is to be allowed to remain in possession for fifteen months, and it is the intention of the commissioners to commence without delay the erection of the iron suspension-bridge, which is to cross the Thames immediately below the Royal Hospital on the Pimlico side.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—We have reason to believe, that, in consequence of the retirement of Sir James M'Gregor, the superintendence of the Army Medical Department will be placed under the War-office, and that the duties will be carried on under the directions of the Secretary at War.

IMPROVEMENT OF MANUFACTURING OPERATIVES.—The annual meeting of the Southwark Auxiliary Society for Promoting the Intellectual, Moral, and Religious Improvement of Working Men employed in Manufactories, was held in the St. George's School-room, Borough-road, on Tuesday evening; Mr. Palmer in the chair. Mr. C. Dean, the secretary to the society, read the report of the committee; and it is pleasing to observe, that, though humble the means and limited the operations of the society, yet its efforts have been attended with the most satisfactory results. The Rev. Mr. Davis and other gentlemen recommended the society to the public support—a recommendation which we have no hesitation in seconding, seeing the good which it has already effected, and is still likely to effect.

ACCOMMODATION ON THE TOPS OF OMNIBUSES.—The proprietors of omnibuses have recently been summoned by the police for neglecting to provide passengers with "fit and proper seats," particularly on the outside of their vehicles, on the ground that the crippled manner in which persons are compelled to sit on the outside is in violation of the strict meaning of the Stamp Duty Act for the regulation of public hackney-carriages; and convictions being obtained, nominal fines were imposed, with a view that the Association of Omnibus Proprietors might appeal to the sessions, in order to raise a question involving their interest to a considerable extent, particularly as they contend that sufficient space has been by them allotted to each passenger.

A CABMAN'S TRICK.—The rewards paid to cabmen upon the immediate restitution of property left in their vehicles accidentally lead to the exercise of the ugly ingenuity of the brotherhood in many ways. A gentleman had occasion to write to the *dépot* in Broad-street, some days ago, under the following circumstances:—He hired a cab to take him and his luggage, amongst which was a gun-case, from Euston-square to the railway station at Paddington. When he arrived at the station, the cabman, with the most obsequious activity, proceeded to unload, and very quickly drove off upon receiving his fare; but scarcely had the cab disappeared when the gentleman missed his gun-case. The consequence was, that the journey was postponed, and the gentleman returned to his house, but on his way he was informed by a policeman that the cabman who had just left him at the station-house was by that time in Broad-street depositing the gun-case which had been left in the cab, and to a considerable portion of the value of which the driver would be entitled for his honesty in giving it up. The owner of the property went to the Commissioners at Broad-street, representing the fact that the cabman had made the "mistake" intentionally, for the purpose of establishing a claim to the reward, and received an answer from the *dépot* expressive of positive belief that the case was exactly as the complainant had described it, but admitting that the delinquent must still be rewarded, in the apprehension that a refusal would aggravate the system of robbery which the plan of restitution had been made to diminish. The complainant was then obliged, before he received the gun-case, to pay the (under the circumstances) reduced penalty of 10*s.* as a recompense to the rascal by whom he had been put to expense and subjected to disappointment.

TOTAL WRECK OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP.—We regret to announce that another emigrant ship has been totally wrecked on the Gunfleet Sands. The particulars are as follows:—On Sunday week the barque *Johanna Friedrich*, of 400 tons, Captain Whiting, left Bremen, with 140 emigrants and a crew of sixteen hands. She was bound for Charleston, South Carolina, and, besides her passengers, had a general cargo valued at 2000 dollars. All went on well until the evening of Thursday week, when the Gunfleet lights were sighted, and, by a fatal error, were supposed to be the South Foreland lights. The ship's course was steered under this impression, when, at nine o'clock, the night being dark and rainy, the vessel struck heavily on what proved to be the Gunfleet Sands. In an instant consternation spread throughout the ship, and every passenger, including many women and children, hurried to the deck. The masts were speedily cut away, and other efforts made to lessen the heaving of the ship, and to get her off, but all with no avail, as on the pumps being sounded there was found six feet of water in her hold, besides other indications that the vessel was hopelessly lost. The Captain, who throughout behaved admirably, had a number of ropes passed across the ship, which the passengers grasped in order to maintain their footing. In this way a weary and wretched night was passed, all of them expecting that the vessel would every moment go to pieces. At eight the next morning (Friday), when the vessel was by the crews of several smacks, who immediately went to their assistance. The tide had left the vessel with but little water round her, so that the smacks from the ship's not get alongside. The women and children were first lowered from the ship's side, and, aided by several men, waded through the water to the boats, by which they were conveyed to the smacks. In this way all were safely taken from the vessel, and 140 of them were ultimately landed at Harwich, the remaining passengers landing as late as one o'clock on Saturday morning. The captain and two seamen (forty in number), were landed at Wivenhoe. The captain and two seamen, remained on board the barque until four o'clock on Friday afternoon, hoping that the vessel might yet be saved, but as the sea rose she rapidly broke up, and became a total wreck. Messrs. Billingley and Co., the Bremen vice-consuls at Harwich, paid every attention to the emigrants, Mr. Williams, one of the firm, particularly exerting himself. The passengers are very grateful for the way in which they are being treated. It is supposed that they will remain in Harwich until another ship is provided for them. The barque belonged to Messrs. Glogstein and Son, Bremen, and was not insured. Another emigrant ship had a very narrow escape; she was from Stockholm for New York; name given, *Sirius*. She is riding in the Wallail.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON ON THE RE-ORGANISATION OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY IN ENGLAND.

In reply to a memorial addressed last week, by a numerous and influential body of the clergy of Westminster, to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, on the subject of the recent revival of Roman Catholic episcopal sees in England by the Pope, and the nomination of Dr. Wiseman to the Cardinalate, together with the assumption by the latter of the style and title of Archbishop of Westminster, His Lordship the Bishop of London has issued a reply, in which, after characterising the conduct of the Pope in the matter as "a schismatical act without precedent," and as "a virtual denial of the legitimate authority of the British Sovereign," and of the English episcopate—a denial also of the validity of our orders, and an assertion of spiritual jurisdiction over the whole Christian people of the realm," his Lordship goes on to say:—

"With respect to the conduct proper to be pursued by you on this occasion, it ought, in my opinion, to be temperate and charitable, but firm and uncompromising."

"You will do well to call the attention of your people to the real purport of this open assault upon our Reformed Church, and to take measures for petitioning the Legislature to carry out the principle of the statute, which forbids all persons, other than the persons authorised by law, to assume or use the name, style, or title of any archbishop of any province, bishop of any bishopric, or dean of any deanery, in England or Ireland, by extending the prohibition to any pretended diocese or deaneries in these realms."

"It is possible that such prohibitions might not have the effect of preventing the assumption of titles by the Papal Bishops when dealing with their own adherents; but it would make the assumption unlawful, and it would mark the determination of the people of this country not to permit any foreign prelate to exercise spiritual jurisdiction over them."

"But there are other duties besides those of protesting and petitioning, the performance of which seems to be specially required of us by the present emergency. Unwilling as I am to encourage controversial preaching, I must say that we are driven to have recourse to it by this attempted usurpation of authority on the part of the Bishop of Rome, and by the activity and subtlety of his emissaries in all parts of the kingdom. We are surely called upon for a more than ordinary measure of watchfulness and diligence in fulfilling the promise which we gave when we were admitted to the priesthood, 'to banish and drive away all erroneous and strange doctrines contrary to God's word.'"

"Let us be careful, as well in our public ministrations as in our private monitions and exhortations, to refrain from doing or saying anything which may seem to indicate a wish to make the slightest approach to a Church which, far from manifesting a desire to lay aside any of the errors and superstitions which compelled us to separate from it, is now re-asserting them with a degree of boldness unknown since the Reformation; is adding new *crendenda* to its articles of faith, and is undisguisedly teaching its members the duty of worshipping the creature with the worship due only to the Creator."

"After all, I am much inclined to believe that, in having recourse to the extreme measure which has called forth your address, the Court of Rome has been ill-advised as regards the extension of its influence in this country, and that it has taken a false step. That step will, I am convinced, tend to strengthen the Protestant feeling of the people at large, and will cause some persons to hesitate and draw back who are disposed to make concessions to Rome, under a mistaken impression that she has abated somewhat of her ancient pretensions, and that a union of the two Churches might possibly be effected without the sacrifice of any fundamental principle. Hardly anything could more effectually dispel that illusion than the recent proceeding of the Roman Pontiff. He virtually condemns and excommunicates the whole English Church, Sovereign, Bishops, clergy, and laity; and shuts the door against every scheme of comprehension, save that which should take for its basis an entire and unconstitutional submission to the spiritual authority of the Bishop of Rome."

"That it may please the Divine Head of the Church, who is the true centre of unity, and the only infallible judge, to guide and strengthen us in these days of rebuke and trial, to open our eyes to the dangers we are in by our unhappy divisions, and to unite us in one holy bond of truth and peace, of faith and charity, is the earnest prayer,

"Of your affectionate friend and Bishop,

(Signed)

"C. J. LONDON.

"To the Rev. the Clergy of the City and Liberties of Westminster."

OXFORD.

THE UNIVERSITY ROYAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.—The commissioners have held three meetings during the last week, and are said to have made considerable progress in their arrangements for taking evidence, &c. but, as the commission has sat with closed doors, the public press has been unable to glean any details of the proceedings which can be relied on. According to the *Oxford Chronicle* the inquiry will be conducted partly by written questions, and partly by the oral examination of such persons, acquainted with the university system, as may be willing to give evidence. The heads of houses are said to be divided on the subject of submitting to the commission, the tractarian members of the board being violently opposed to any external interference; but, as it is well known that the University Charters preclude the possibility of reform, it is not likely that the resistance of Puseyite elements will succeed in committing the heads of the university to a collision with the Royal authority.

CHURCH UNIONS.—Several secessions from the Bristol Church Union have taken place in consequence of its recent proceedings. One of the seceders is the Rev. J. B. Clarke, Prebendary of Wells, and Diocesan Inspector of Gloucester and Wells. The Rev. gentleman has addressed a letter to the secretaries, intimating his intention to retire, and makes the following remarks:—

"I beg to withdraw my name from among the members of the Bristol Church Union, as being unable, even for common purposes, to act with those who systematically speak gently, or more or less approvingly, of Romish errors, encourage Popish practices and tendencies, and declare unrepentant statements and language hostile to, and scornful of, the Church of England. I conceive that, after the decision of the 1st of October, there can be little doubt of such not being merely private members of the Union, but its present influencing and controlling powers."

It will be recollected that the principal persons who opposed Mr. Palmer's "statement of principles," and to whose reference is made in Mr. Clarke's letter, are Lord Forbes, Mr. A. J. B. Hope, M.P.; Dr. Pusey, Archdeacon Thorpe, the Rev. J. Keble, Sir George Prevost, the Rev. Alexander Watson, of Cheltenham, and the Rev. M. W. Mayow. The Gloucester Church Union has resolved:—

"That it has always been and still is the object of this union in all dutifulness to uphold and strengthen the English Church in her true position, as a real and living branch of the one Catholic and Apostolic Church, on which ground alone she can successfully defend herself against the encroachments and unauthorised claims as well of the civil power as of the Romish See. That this union desires to make the formularies of the English Church the basis and rule of its proceedings, and to adhere faithfully, and without any swerving, to all protests therein set forth, or necessarily implied, whether against Romish or latitudinarian error. That, accordingly, this union earnestly calls on Christian people, both of the clergy and laity, for aid and sympathy in this righteous cause, entreating them to consider whether the present policy of the State towards the Church (unless timely resisted and checked) can, humanly speaking, issue otherwise than in the prevalence of rationalism and infidelity, or in a reaction tending to the establishment of the Romish supremacy amongst us, and that in some form in which all the errors and evils of the Papal system will be more fearfully developed than they have ever yet been."

The Exeter Church Union has passed the following resolution:—

"That, considering the present crisis, and the necessity which exists for Churchmen acting upon common and defined principles, whilst we repudiate the idea of imposing additional personal tests, we consider it absolutely necessary to declare that our bond of union is contained in the Liturgy, Articles, and other formularies of our Church, honestly and fairly interpreted; and that whilst fully prepared to adopt every constitutional method for securing the emancipation of that Church which has a claim to our full and faithful allegiance, we wish to be understood as most emphatically denying the claims of Rome to supremacy, and also of repudiating the unauthorised additions to the primitive faith and practice which from time to time have been introduced and made by that See terms of Communion."

APOSTOLICAL SUCCESSION OF THE HIERARCHY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—At a meeting of the Committee of the London Union on Church Matters, held on Monday, it was resolved unanimously, "That this committee solemnly declares that it considers the present episcopate of the Church of England to be truly and completely that which was founded by the successors of the apostles, and, therefore, is entitled to the entire and undivided allegiance of the members of the Church of England. That this committee having read and considered a recent papal bull, together with an address from Cardinal Wiseman, feels itself compelled to state that it considers the same, with the claims therein advanced, to be an unquestionable invasion of the Church of England."

PROVOST OF KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.—It is generally rumoured that the Rev. Dr. Okes, the lowest master of Eton School, will be selected to fill the vacant appointment of Provost of King's College. The Rev. Dr. Hawtre, head master of Eton, has, it is stated, declined to be put in nomination.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Deanery:* The Rev. Hugh B. Moffat, to be Dean of the diocese of Moray. *Honorary Canonries:* The Rev. George Hills, in Norwich Cathedral. The Rev. Robert James Bunch, in the Cathedral of Peterborough. *Rectories:* The Rev. Edward Rhys Jones, to St. Anne, Limehouse, Middlesex. The Rev. R. L. Townsend, to Wandsworth, Surrey. The Rev. W. E. Jones, to Garthbeibio, Montgomeryshire. The Rev. E. B. Turner, to Offord Cluny. *Vicarages, &c.:* The Rev. St. John Wells Thorpe, to Manewden, Essex. The Rev. Edward Broadley Burrow, to Evercreech, Somerset. The Rev. William Ager, to Overstone, Northamptonshire. The Rev. William Tappell Allen, to Ebbesborne-Wake, Wilts. The Rev. Henry Bond Bowlby, to Oldbury, Salop. The Rev. Christopher Cookson, to an Assistant Mastership in the Charter-House School, London.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have lately received testimonials of affection and esteem:—The Rev. Edward Parker, Incumbent of Holy Trinity Church, Blackburn, by the teachers of the Sunday School; the Rev. H. Cleveland, from the parishioners of Barkston; the Rev. John Kinsey Davies, on leaving Llangynog, Montgomeryshire, from his parishioners and friends; the Rev. Alexander Leslie, on leaving St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Cumington, from the congregation; the Rev. J. B. Meredith, of St. George's, Kendal, from the congregation; the Rev. Thomas Fell, lately officiating at St. Mary's, Southtown, Yarmouth, from the congregation; the Rev. William Martin Mungeam, of St. Peter, Southwark, from his parishioners; the Rev. Francis Randall, late of Eccles-hill, Bradford, Yorkshire, from the congregation; the Rev. William Nassau St. Leger, from the scholars of Ipswich Grammar School; the Rev. John Middleton Ware, on leaving St. George's, Birmingham.

VACANCIES.—Bagill perpetual curacy, Holywell, Flintshire; diocese St. Asaph; value, £175; patron, vicar of Holywell; Rev. W. E. Jones, promoted. Wortley perpetual curacy, Leeds, Yorkshire; diocese Ripon; value, £147; patrons, five trustees: Rev. E. B. Turner, promoted.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR PATRICK ROSS, G.C.M.G., K.C.H.



The death of this gallant officer, Governor of St. Helena, occurred in that island on the 28th of August, and has excited deep regret. Sir Patrick entered the army in 1794, served for nine years in India during the Mysore War, and commanded, as Lieutenant-Colonel, the 48th Foot in the Peninsula. Subsequently, he was, for a considerable period, in the Ionian Isles, and afterwards held the appointment of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Antigua, Montserrat, and Barbuda. In 1846 he was nominated to the government of St. Helena.

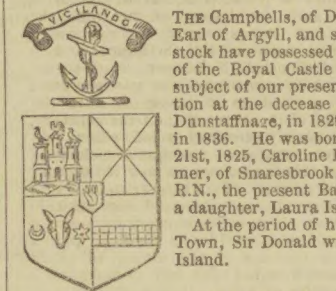
The rank of Major-General he attained in 1821, and was invested with the Hanoverian Order, on his return from the West Indies. Sir Patrick descended paternally from the ancient and eminent Scottish family of Ross, of Craigie and Innerneath, and, maternally, from the noble House of Panmure; his father, the late General Patrick Ross, was second son of Patrick Ross, of Innerneath, by Susannah Douglas, his wife, a descendant of the Earls of Morton. The gallant officer whose death we are recording was born 26th January, 1778, and married 14th April, 1805, Amelia, youngest daughter of General William Sydenham, by whom he leaves issue, sons and daughters.

EMILY HARRIOT, DOWAGER LADY SUFFIELD.



Her Ladyship, who died at Blickling Hall, Norfolk, on the 27th ult., was fifth daughter of the late Evelyn Shirley, Esq., of Eaitington Park, county Warwick, and granddaughter, maternally, of Charlton Wollaston, Esq., M.D., F.R.S. She was born 20th December, 1799; and became, 12th September, 1826, the second wife of the late Lord Suffield, by whom she leaves issue, six sons and one daughter.

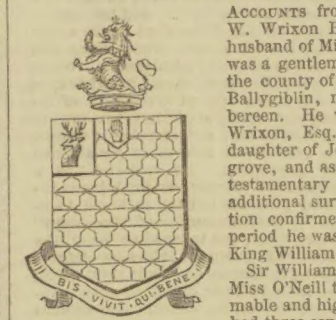
SIR DONALD CAMPBELL, BART., OF DUNSTAFFNAGE, COUNTY OF ARGYLL.



The Campbells, of Dunstaffnage, descend from Colin, first Earl of Argyll, and since their separation from the parent stock have possessed the estate, and are hereditary Captains of the Royal Castle of Dunstaffnage. The Baronet, the subject of our present notice, succeeded to the representation at the death of his uncle, Niel Campbell, Esq., of Dunstaffnage, in 1829, and obtained his patent of Baronetcy in 1836. He was born April 3rd, 1800; and married, June 21st, 1825, Caroline Eliza, third daughter of Sir W. Plover, of Snaresbrook, Essex, by whom he leaves Sir Angus, R.N., the present Bart., born in 1827, three other sons, and a daughter, Laura Isabel.

At the period of his death, which took place at Charlotte Town, Sir Donald was Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward's Island.

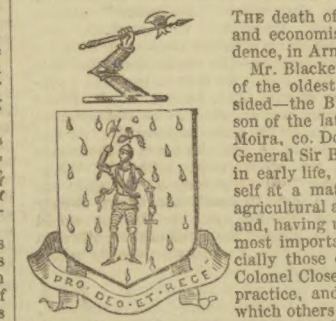
SIR WILLIAM WRIXON BECHER, BART.



Accounts from Ireland announce the death of Sir W. Wrixon Becher, Bart. The hon. Baronet, the husband of Miss O'Neill, the ever-celebrated actress, was a gentleman of considerable landed property in the county of Cork, where he possessed two seats—Ballygiblin, near Mallow, and Creagh, near Skibbereen. He was the eldest son of the late William Wrixon, Esq., of Cecilstown, by Mary his wife, daughter of John Townsend Becher, Esq., of Annisgrove, and assumed, early in life, in obedience to the testamentary injunction of his maternal uncle, the additional surname and arms of Becher, an assumption confirmed by Royal sign-manual in 1831, at the period he was raised to the degree of Baronet by King William IV.

Sir William was born in 1780. His marriage with Miss O'Neill took place in 1819; and, by that estimable and highly gifted lady, who still survives, he had three sons and two daughters. Of the former, the eldest is now Sir Henry Wrixon Becher, second Baronet of Ballygiblin, born in 1826.

WILLIAM BLACKER, ESQ., OF ARMAGH.



The death of this distinguished agricultural writer and economist occurred on the 20th ult., at his residence, in Armagh, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

Mr. Blacker descended from a junior branch of one of the oldest families in the county in which he resided—the Blackers of Carrick Blacker—was third son of the late Rev. Dr. St. John Blacker, Rector of Moira, co. Down, by Grace his wife, sister of Major-General Sir Barry Close, Bart. Engaged extensively, in early life, in mercantile pursuits, he devoted himself at a mature period to the development of the agricultural and economic resources of the country; and, having under his care the management of several most important estates in the north of Ireland, especially those of the Earl of Gosford, Lord Bangor, Colonel Close, &c., he was enabled to see carried into practice, and report from actual experience, results which others merely theorized upon. By his popularly-written "Hints to Small Farmers"—by his Annual Reports, at the Market-hill farming dinners, of experimental results—by Essays, several of which carried away the prizes of the Royal Dublin and Royal Agricultural Societies—he managed to spread, not only a spirit of enquiry into matters of such vital importance to his country, but to point out and urge into the best and most advantageous course of action, the well-inclined and the energetic.

Mr. Blacker was unmarried, and has died, it is reputed, very healthy. His loss, as an active, intelligent, and impartial magistrate, and a hospitable and charitable member of the community, will long be felt in the neighbourhood where he resided, and by a numerous circle of friends.

In a previous Number of our Journal will be found a likeness of this distinguished agriculturist.

THOMAS RICHARDSON, ESQ., OF CASTLE EDEN, COUNTY DURHAM.

This gentleman died on the 18th ult., in his 57th year. He was the senior partner in the firm of Richardson and Sons, proprietors of the extensive iron foundries and works at Castle Eden, and at Middleton, near Hartlepool; and lessee of the Wingate Grange and Castle Eden collieries.

The career of this exemplary and excellent individual presents a forcible illustration of what may be accomplished, in a free country, by the combination of intelligence, enterprise, and integrity. He was the architect of his own fortunes, and though he lived to no great age, he had raised himself to a position of high consideration and extensive influence in the district in which he lived, and which is chiefly indebted to him for the prosperity it has in latter years attained.

THE RIGHT REV. JOHN INGLIS, D.D., BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA.

His Lordship, who died in Curzon-street, May Fair, on the 27th ult., in the 73d year of his age, was son of the Right Rev. Charles Inglis, D.D., the first Bishop of Nova Scotia; he received his education at King's College, Windsor, in that settlement, and was consecrated in 1825. He married, in 1802, Miss Cochrane, daughter of Thomas Cochrane, Esq., Member of Council, N.S.

Nova Scotia was the first Colonial See founded by Great Britain, and the diocese includes, besides the county which gives its name, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island. The annual stipend is £2400.

THE ROMISH SEE IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—In the abstract of the Papal Bull for the appointment of Romish Bishops in England, which is given in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last Saturday, it is stated that the Northern See is to take its name from "Haggleston." The place intended to be designated is the ancient town of Hagstald, popularly known as Hexham, which ceased to be the see of a bishop more than a thousand years ago. In the earliest ages of Northumbrian Christianity, Hexham was governed by the Bishop of York, but became a separate see before A.D. 685, when St. John of Beverley presided there. In 709, the famous St. Wilfrid died Bishop of Hexham. He was the builder of the churches of Ripon and Hexham; and we are told that there was not on this side of the Alps a church to be compared to the latter edifice. The brief, but illustrious Episcopate of Hexham, terminated in A.D. 821; but a monastery of Augustine canons was founded there in A.D. 1113, whose successors, early in the thirteenth century, built the magnificent abbey church, which still remains, and has been pronounced a model of Early English work. After the Dissolution, it became the parish church. Hexham, formerly a peculiar of the Archbishops of York, has become, in modern times, part of the diocese of Durham.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. S. G.

THE LATE PROVOST OF KING'S COLLEGE.—The interment of the remains of the Rev. George Thackeray, D.D., late Provost of King's College, took place on Tuesday, in the College Chapel.

WILLS OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

WILL OF J. H. LEY, ESQ., CHIEF CLERK, HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PROBATE of the will of the late John Henry Ley, Esq., of Trehill, Devonshire, and Richmond-terrace, Whitehall, has been granted to the executors—the Right Honourable Lady Frances Dorothy Ley, the relict; John Henry Ley, Esq., the eldest son; the Rev. Henry Ley and William Ley, Esq., the brothers. The effects liable to probate duty were estimated at £50,000.

He has bequeathed his town residence and furniture, with carriages, and lease of stabling, Royal Mews, to his widow, and has appointed her sole residuary legatee. Her Ladyship has a life interest in £11,500, under settlement: original sum, £14,500—£3000 being appointed to his only daughter, the wife of the Rev. Villiers Henry Plantagenet Somerset, who will also take a further sum of £1500; and the four younger sons, £10,000 equally. His daughter has also a legacy of £3000 under the will, as well as his three younger sons. To his second son, Henry, he leaves his East India stock; and to the daughter of his deceased son William, £5000. The whole of his estates, with the cattle, farms, and land, and the property and furniture, at Trehill, and all investments on mortgage, he leaves to his eldest son.

The will bears date the 9th of August, 1850—only twelve days prior to his decease. He had held office in the House for a period of forty-nine years—the last twenty-nine as Chief Clerk, at a salary of £3500.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—To the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, there is bequeathed a legacy of £100, by the late Rev. John Macallum, of the Red River Settlement; he has also left £100 to the Church Missionary Society. To the Church Missionary Society £100, and Church Pastoral Aid Society £100, bequeathed by the will of Miss Mary Batt, of Mark, in Somersetshire; also £50 to the Mark National School.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel the Hon. C. Grey and Lieut.-Colonel Seymour, reached Osborne, on his return from York, about half-past three o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness, and the Princess Royal, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal household, attended divine service on Sunday morning, at Whippingham Church.

There has been no addition to the Royal dinner circle during the week. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the Royal children, have taken their accustomed daily walking exercise.

The Court left Osborne for Windsor Castle yesterday (Friday).

The Prince of Wales's birthday will be celebrated at Windsor Castle on the 9th instant.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has left town for Ireland.

The Duke and Duchess of Leinster have arrived on Carlton House-terrace from a tour on the Continent. The Duke and Duchess will shortly leave town on a tour of visits, preparatory to going to Carlton House for the winter.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond have been lately surrounded by a select circle of friends, including the Earl of Aberdeen, Colonel the Hon. Alexander Gordon, Sir James and Lady Ann Mackenzie, Sir William and the Misses Cumming Gordon, Mr. Bailie Cochrane, M.P., and Mrs. Cochrane. The Earl and Countess of March and Lord Henry Gordon Lennox have left Gordon Castle for the south.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland and the Ladies Leveson Gower have left Dunrobin Castle, North Britain, for Trentham Hall, visiting the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, at Inverary Castle, and Lord and Lady Blantyre, at Erskine House, en route to the south.

His Excellency the Brazilian Minister has returned to town from a short absence on the Continent.

Viscount and Viscountess Eastnor arrived at Eastnor Castle on Saturday, the 19th ult., from Highcliffe, the seat of Lady Stuart de Rothsay, where they had been sojourning since their marriage. They were received, about two miles from the Castle, by nearly two hundred of Earl Somers' tenants, about mounted. The noble pair were loudly cheered as they descended from their carriage. The tenants, having partaken of the hospitality of the Castle, dispersed to their several homes.

Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence has returned to his apartments at St. James's Palace, from making a series of visits in the provinces. The noble Lord leaves town on Thursday for Portsmouth.

Lord John Russell returned to his residence, Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park, on Saturday, from York.

Lord Londesborough has taken possession of the splendid mansion and estate at Grimston Park, near Tadcaster, Yorkshire, which he lately purchased from his Excellency Lord Howden, British Minister at the Court of Spain.

A GOLDOMETER.—A man named Fletcher, at Murphy's, has invented a machine which he terms a goldometer. It acts in relation to gold in the same manner as the magnet with respect to iron. It points, it is said, to any spot where gold exists in any large quantities. A party of men who have faith in the instrument commenced on a spot indicated by it, and in a short time we shall be able to report progress.—*Pacific News.*

GREAT ANTIQUITY OF A VESSEL.—The *Carmeron Herald* says, "There is a sloop, a vessel of the port of Aberystwith, about 140 years old. She has made several voyages this year to the West of England. The old vessel looks well, and is still considered seaworthy."

The bequest of the late Mr. Hartley to the town of Southampton, for scientific purposes, has been converted into English securities, and has realised £28,500. This bequest, the amount of which has been thrown into Chancery, will, in a few weeks, be the subject of investigation before that court.

EXTENSIVE SEIZURE OF GUNPOWDER.—Considerable interest has been created at Birkenhead and the neighbourhood of Seacombe, by the seizure on board a coal hulk, moored off the magazines, of sixty packages containing not less than 2000 lb. weight of gunpowder, and about half a dozen casks of rum, the latter being supposed to be part of the cargo of the *Providence*. We understand that proceedings are about to be taken under the act of Parliament which requires that all gunpowder should be stored in the magazines.—*Chester Courant.*

NECESSITY FOR AN EMIGRANTS' HOME.—In the dreadful gale of Monday week, the emigrant ship, *Rio Grande*, which had sailed from Liverpool with two hundred emigrants on board, was driven back into port. The decks had been swept by the waves, and the bedding and clothing of the poor creatures were drenched with wet. It was absolutely necessary that they should leave the vessel for a day or two until the ship should be set to rights. As no other place could be found, they had to be sheltered in empty houses, cellars, and other similar places, totally unfit for women and children, and scarcely fit for men. Fortunately, the ship was got ready for sea on Wednesday, when the emigrants were able to leave their uncomfortable places of refuge to proceed on their voyage.

THE LATE MR. GEORGE STEPHENSON.—At a meeting at Derby, Mr. Mousley, the ex-mayor of that borough, said that Mr. James Trubshaw, the architect of a new bridge across the Derwent, had under his consideration at the present moment the project of erecting a monument to the celebrated George Stephenson, in one single stone, which would be several feet longer than Cleopatra's needle.—*Derby Mercury.*

PROPOSED PRIZE ESSAY.—A clergyman of the Church of England, with the approbation of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, proposes to give a prize or prizes of 100 guineas in amount, for the best essay or essays on the following subject:—"In what manner the union of all nations at the Grand Exhibition in 1851 may be made most conducive to the glory of God in promoting the moral welfare of mankind."

OHIO STATE-HOUSE.

This handsome edifice has lately been erected in the centre of a square of ten acres, in the city of Columbus, the seat of the Government of Ohio, one of the states of the North American Union. The dimensions of the building are 305 ft. by 184 ft. It is surrounded by a terrace, 18 ft. wide and about 12 ft. in height. The height to the top of the roof of the rotunda from the ground is 140 ft.

The building contains the Hall of Representatives, 84 ft. by 72 ft.; the Senate Chamber, 54 ft. by 72 ft.; and the Library, of the same size. Each of these large apartments is of appropriate height, and they are to be finished in the best style of art.

Besides these magnificent apartments, the building includes a Rotunda, 60 ft. in diameter, and 120 ft. in height to the eye of the dome, richly ornamented with cornice, brackets, and panels. There are also rooms for the Circuit Court of the United States, and offices for the Executive, and every department of the State Government, besides thirty-six committee-rooms.

The style of architecture is Grecian Doric, of the proportions of the Parthenon. The columns are 6 ft. 7 in. in diameter at the base. The Rotunda is covered with a stone conical roof, designed by Mr. W. Russell West, the present architect of the state. By this form of roof Mr. West has, with great skill and taste, avoided the incongruous arch of the dome, always in bad keeping with the form of the most rigid and the most beautiful of the Greek orders.

Architects and men of taste, as well foreign as those of America, have pronounced the whole design of this building one of the best adaptations extant of Grecian models to modern purposes.

The material employed in the building is a secondary limestone, of compact texture, and in colour nearly resembling, at a short distance, white marble.

KAH-GE-GA-GAH-BOWH, THE INDIAN CHIEF.

This intelligent native Indian, now a missionary minister (the Rev. George Copway), but formerly an Ojibway chief, has, of late, excited considerable interest in the United States, where he has endeavoured to obtain from the Government a grant of land, for the purpose of enabling the Indians to form some sort of a settled and permanent residence and position in that country.

The Indian Chief has also greatly distinguished himself by his enthusiastic



KAH-GE-GA-GAH-BOWH, THE OJIBWEY CHIEF, SKETCHED DURING THE TEMPERANCE MEETING IN DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

advocacy of Peace and Temperance. It will be remembered that he spoke at considerable length at the late Peace Congress at Frankfort, and he is now

and presented the Indian orator with a bunch of grapes and a bouquet of flowers, exclaiming, "I come forward to request my teetotal brother (Kah-ge-

London for the purpose of joining the great "Temperance Movement." At a recent meeting, at the Hall of Commerce, in Threadneedle-street, attended in his native picturesque costume, he addressed the company upon his plan for the re-settlement of the Indians, stating that he had marked out on a map a space of 150 miles square, between the Missouri and Mississippi, at the base of the Rocky Mountains, in the most eligible place, and this proposition had received the sanction of many intelligent persons in the United States. If this tract was given to them, they would settle down as agriculturists, give up their roaming habits, and cultivate the arts of peace.

The Chief also attended a "Great Temperance Demonstration," held in Drury-Lane Theatre on Monday night, where he was greeted with loud cheering. He was attired in the costume of his tribe—a long tunic of gaudy colours, in which red and blue predominated, and which was profusely ornamented with beads and gold embroidery, and red trousers. He commenced his address by observing, that, when he had first delivered a temperance lecture in Rochester, United States, in 1846, at the solicitation of two ladies engaged in the good cause, he considered his good friend, George Cruikshank, should be re-baptized with a straighter name than he possessed since he became a teetotaler. His forefather, no doubt, had got the name because he was a drunkard. (Laughter.) Since he had been reading English history, he had found that Britain grew greater in proportion as people became more and more temperate. There never was, however, a period when temperance was making more rapid strides. It went not, perhaps, with the speed of the electric telegraph, but certainly with the speed of a whirlwind and the thundering of a steam-engine. Reform was written on the sunbeam of the great spirit; and man must be purblind not to see the rays. Millions had been drawn from the gutter by temperance, and washed and made clean, to look as men should look. (Cheers.) He denied that the temperance movement was in a position of antagonism to the Church. They were, on the contrary, absolutely necessary to each other. He then narrated an apologue of a diamond found in the gutter by a poor old woman, and purchased for £12,000; and said that there were many thousand more valuable diamonds to be found every day—men's souls, which still lay in the dirt. It was the business of the society to pluck them from the mire, and to make them worthy of price. Oceans of blood had been shed in this country, through the agency of strong drinks; and the mighty waters of the Mississippi could never equal the tears that drunkenness had caused to be shed by the people. When England, however, should have her eyes and her ears opened to the evils of intemperance, she would turn her eyes to the setting sun, and completely discard the vice which now so deeply afflicted her population. He adverted, in a rhapsodical manner, to the injuries inflicted upon the Indians in North America, by the introduction of "fire-water" among them, and touched on the crimes committed under its influence—fathers slaying their sons, husbands their wives, and mothers their children, when maddened with strong drink. The Indians received the first white men with kindness and hospitality; but the white men requited them by robbing them of their corn, and, worse still, by introducing the destroying "fire-water" among them. He related, with much emotion, a touching incident connected with his own family:—His cousin Moses had shot a deer, sold it for four dollars and a gallon of rum, and, having drunk all the liquor, was drowned as he endeavoured to paddle his canoe homewards. At this moment, he said, the bones of thousands of his countrymen, killed by "fire-water," were bleaching on the land; but he pledged himself, that, before twenty years should pass, the Indian would prove himself the equal of the white man in temperance, as he was already in forbearance.

At the close of this address, a person named Duncan stepped on the platform, and presented the Indian orator with a bunch of grapes and a bouquet of flowers, exclaiming, "I come forward to request my teetotal brother (Kah-ge-

gah-bowh) to accept this bunch of grapes, and to receive from me this bunch of flowers, instead of my scalp, which he might have preferred if he had been a drinker of fire-water. I am a teetotal vegetarian divanarian."

The above meeting was also addressed at considerable length by Mr. Lawrence Heyworth, M.P. for Derby, the chairman; by Mr. J. Cassell, Mr. George Cruikshank, and the Rev. W. Foster.

The accompanying Portrait was sketched in Drury Lane Theatre, on Monday evening. A Portrait of the Chief, in the dress he wore at the Peace Congress, at Frankfort, has just been cleverly lithographed by Mr. J. R. Dicksee, and published by Mr. Gilpin, Bishopsgate-street Without.

PERUVIAN MUMMIES.

(From a Correspondent.)

I SEND you some minute details of two Peruvian Mummies, lately sent to Ratisbon by Dr. Reid, a physician resident in Bavaria, but a native of Scotland.

Dr. Reid, born at Aberdeen, in the year 1809, went, at an early period of his life, to the Scotch College at Ratisbon, where he completed his so-called gymnastic studies, and formed acquaintance with a large number of the inhabitants. Amongst the rest he contracted a very friendly alliance with a Dr. Schuch.

For more than twenty years Dr. Reid has been wandering the world in all directions, and has met with most singular adventures. Lately, when in Valparaiso, he was appointed Inspector-General of the Military Hospitals in Bolivia. On his journey thither he visited the table-lands of the Andes; and there, in the deserted Inka citadel called Lasana, he wrote two letters to Dr. Schuch. From these letters the following details are extracted:—

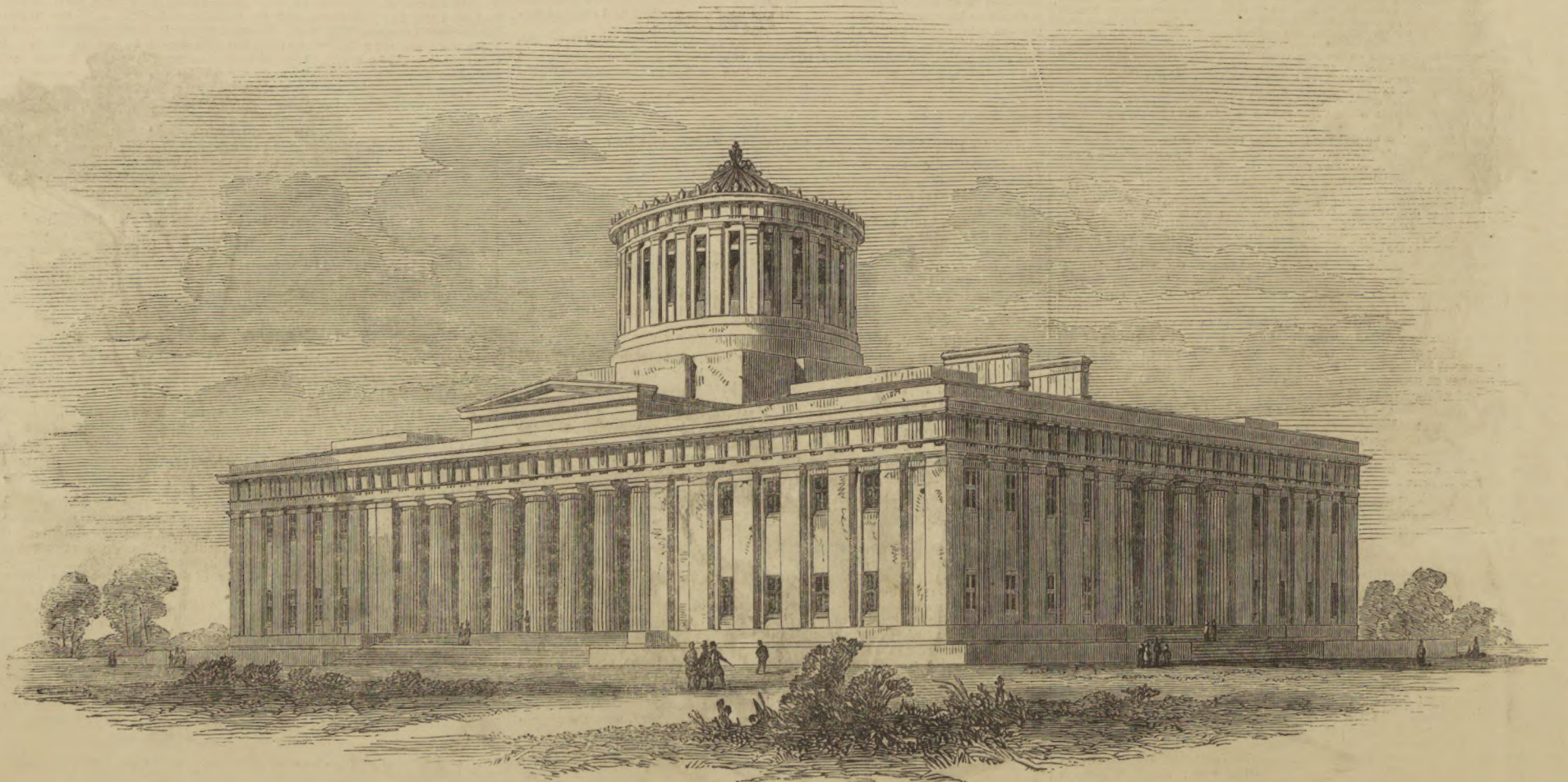


PERUVIAN MUMMIES.

"Four days after my departure from Valparaiso I reached Cobija, a small, wretched hole. The bay is scarcely worth the name; the water a tincture of copper, saltpetre, and other similar substances. The inhabitants are poor and ignorant. After an interval of two days I resumed my journey, with a guide, and mounted on a mule.

"The road leads along the coast a distance of two *leguas* (twenty of which are in a degree), and then turns eastward. The shore is covered with rough sand and heaps of huge stones, which have been precipitated from the hills by the numerous earthquakes so frequent in this country. The first line of mountains, which at a distance of nearly 1000 paces runs parallel with the sea, rises to a height of 4000 feet. From thence the road leads up a deep ravine—the bed of a dried stream; and, after travelling from four to five leagues, I was on a table-land of the Andes—the desert of Atacama. It is difficult to give even an adequate description of this wilderness. Imagine an immense wave-like plain, where there is no sign of life, not even an insect or plant to be seen; where the small crust of earth consists of calcined matter, saltpetre, and chalk; where a fine chalk-dust and a dazzling refraction of the light hurt the eye; where the death-like silence is broken only by the moaning of the wind; where the only sign of its having been once blessed with the presence of living beings, are mummies of men, horses, and mules—for here nothing corrupts—and thus you will have a faint picture of the desert of Atacama. After a march of four days, I reached Calama, a colony situated on the borders of an immense bog. From this bog springs a river, which, under the name of Lao, forms, near the coast, the boundary between Bolivia and Peru. Two days' journey from Calama lies an old Peruvian burial-place, called Chin-Chin. The bodies are there in a semicircle, to the number of 500 or 600—men, women, and children—all in a sitting posture, staring vacantly forward, and partly decayed, partly covered with sand. One imagines himself altogether in another world, and asks, 'What seek you here!' The general opinion is, that these bodies were buried here, but it is most probable that they buried themselves. For, in the first place, there is no place near where they could have lived; and, secondly, there are amongst these mummies several women with sucklings at their breast. Lastly, the fact of their being all in the same position, and with an expression of pain, which is yet visible on their countenances, may serve to shew that these miserable creatures withdrew themselves from the ravages of the Spaniards, and, in despair, sought death in this awful wilderness. Besides, there is, not far distant, on the borders of the desert Tucuman—a place called, in the Peruvian tongue, 'All is lost!'"

A large natural basin of fresh water has been discovered at Turk's Island (Barbadoes), in a cave several feet below the surface.



THE STATE HOUSE, OHIO.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



"LANDGRAVE," WINNER OF THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES AT NEWMARKET.

GLEN TILT.

WE this week present our readers with a view of Glen Tilt, in the domain of the Duke of Athol, sketched from near the Marble Lodge.

A defence of the Duke of Athol in shutting up Glen Tilt, and devoting what was once a public thoroughfare to his private purposes as a breeder of deer and grouse, has been published by a gentleman who describes himself as the Duke's agent. This gentleman denies that the Court of Session has as yet decided the case against the Duke, and that it has decided it at all; and from the explanations into which he has entered, we are bound to believe that the facts are as he represents them. An appeal is still pending; and, until the House of Lords decide against him, the Duke, in the

exercise of what he considers to be his legal right, is determined to uphold his title to the Glen, and to treat all intruders who enter it without his permission as trespassers. We are, therefore, not to consider the Duke, in this respect, as a law-breaker, but merely as a man vindicating the rights of property. So far, so good; but this explanation does not exculpate the Duke from the charge originally brought against him. There was a road through the Glen before the Duke was born, or his father, or his grandfather, before him; and though he may have—which we very much doubt—a legal right to close it, the charge of churlishness, and a want of sympathy with the public feeling, still remains, and that charge is a serious one. Surely his wild glen—even if it be his own to the uttermost inch, or fraction of an inch, of rock and wilderness within its boundaries—would be none the worse if an occasional traveller were allowed to admire it without taking out a passport!

The Duke might at least be amiable, and take cognizance of the existence of the travellers of England and the people of Scotland until his law-suit was decided. The example set by those princely-minded noblemen who, like the Duke of Devonshire and others, are not afraid of any desecration from the feet of plebeians, is worthy of imitation, even on the other side of the Tweed. The potent chieftain of Glen Lyon and Glen Tilt should remember that there is equity as well as law in Great Britain; and that in all the preliminary stages of the action brought against him, the court has been adverse to his pretensions. Besides this, he raises questions which, if he were wise, he would suffer to sleep; for in our crowded isles it may fairly be asked if any proprietor of land have a moral right to enclose a district as large as a county, and make a wilderness of it? After all is said, even peasants, to say nothing of tourists, have somewhat superior claims to those of the deer and the grouse upon the regards of a



GLEN TILT, NEAR THE MARBLE LODGE.

British legislator. The season is so far advanced, that, in all probability, his Glen will be as silent and gloomy as he or his deer can desire, until the fine weather of 1851; but, in the meantime, if he would waive his strict legal right, if he have it, and open Glen Tilt in June or July to the feet of those who love the landscape, as well as to those of the passing shepherd, he would do a graceful deed, and entitle himself to rank with the English noblemen who are not afraid of the people, and whom the people in return are proud to honour.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

In the days of exclusiveness the racing season would have terminated with the Houghton Meeting; times, however, have changed, and everything connected with the turf, as well as other sports, is now so completely on the "go-ahead" principle, that we shall scarcely get through the "legitimate" calendar before December. We doubt the policy of extending the season beyond the last week in October, and should be glad to see the three Newmarket meetings fixed a few days earlier. For next week the grand reunion will be on Epsom Downs on Tuesday, with every prospect of good sport. On the following day the steeple-chasers will have it all to themselves over the same country, but improved on last year. These are the only appointments.

The coursing fixtures are numerous, as the following list will show:—Monday: Worthington. Tuesday: Belford, Barton-upon-Humber, and Midlothian. Wednesday: Herbertstown (Ireland) and Cardington. Thursday: Glossop, Brampton, Lytham, Wolverhampton, and Morpeth. Friday: Alcatraz.

BETTING AT NEWMARKET.—THURSDAY.

NURSERY STAKES.		
6 to 1 agst Fugleman's dam	8 to 1 agst Glenhawk	10 to 1 agst Truth
8 to 1 — Excise	10 to 1 — Ban	10 to 1 — Hesse Homberg
	10 to 1 agst Paquetta	
DEBUT.		
6 to 1 agst Grecian	18 to 1 agst Teddington	25 to 1 agst Lamartine
7 to 1 — Prime Minister		40 to 1 — Lightfoot

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING.—MONDAY.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 25 sovs each.—Col. Peel's Hardinge (Flatman), 1. Lord Exeter's Gardenia (Norman), 2.
FORESET CLASS OF HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Duke of Rutland's St. Ann (W. Boyce), 1. Mr. Greville's Diligence (Charlton), 2.
HANDICAP PLATE of £50.—Duke of Bedford's Bordeaux (Collins), 1. Mr. Poulteney's Woodlark (W. Green), 2.
THE CRITERION STAKES of 30 sovs each.—Mr. Osbaldeston's c. by Touchstone (G. Simpson), 1. Sir J. Hawley's Confessor (J. Marson), 2.
SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Major Martin's The Swede (W. Abdale), 1. Duke of Richmond's Ploughboy (Flatman), 2.

TUESDAY.

The weather to-day was remarkably fine, and the arrivals numerically commensurate with the interest created by the Cambridgeshire, the only race on the card of any real importance.
HANDICAP PLATE of £100.—Mr. Jaques's Chantrey (Flatman), 1. Mr. E. W. Hobson's Gladiolus (J. Osborne), 2.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES of 25 sovs each, with 100 added.
Mr. Gratwicke's Landgrave (Chapple) 1
Duke of Bedford's Bordeaux (Collins) 2
Mr. Combe's Trouncer (Rogers) 3

Betting: 5 to 2 agst Landgrave, 7 to 1 agst Trouncer, 10 to 1 agst Bordeaux. From half way between the Duke's Stand and the ending post the race was left to Bordeaux and the favourite; the latter challenging ten strides from home, and winning a fast and well-contested race by a head, Bordeaux beating Trouncer by two lengths. Run in 2 min. 4 sec. It is singular that the same number started for the Cesarewitch, and the same jockey rode the winner.

FIFTY POUNDS.—Mr. B. Osborne's Emily Ann (W. Carroll), 1. Mr. Rogers's f. by Theon (Sleggles), 2.

WEDNESDAY.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Armstrong's f by Amarino, out of Ear-ring (A. Day), 1. Mr. Osbaldeston's Faux Pas (G. Simpson), 2.
HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 15 sovs each.—Captain Liddell's Truth (J. Evans), 1. Mr. Merry's Pierre de Touche (Whitehouse), 2.
SUBSCRIPTION PLATE of £50.—Col. Peel's Longinus (Flatman), 1. Duke of Richmond's Antigone (Collins), 2.
HANDICAP PLATE of £50.—Mr. Payne's Glauca (Flatman), 1. Mr. Snelling's Heroine (J. Osborne), 2.
SELLING HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 15 sovs each.—Mr. J. Bay's Mignon (Wakefield), 1. Mr. Payne's Crucible (Flatman), 2.
SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Eddison's Eliza Middleton (Whitehouse), 1. Mr. H. Frankum's Catalan (Pettit), 2.

THURSDAY.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Gladiolus, 1. Woodlark, 2.
SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs each.—Hesse Homberg, 1. Christina, 2.
SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Ingratitude, 1. Falcon, 2.
HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 15 sovs each.—Hippogriff, 1. F by Venison, out of Tern Wadlin's dam, 2.
THE GLASGOW STAKES.—A dead heat between Hernandez, Brother to Drake-low, and Ariosto. Deciding heat: Ariosto, 1. Brother to Drake-low, 2.
SUBSCRIPTION PLATE of £50.—Tophana, 1. St. Rosalia, 2.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, November 3.—23rd Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 4.—William III. landed.
TUESDAY, 5.—Gunpowder Plot.
WEDNESDAY, 6.—St. Leonard.
THURSDAY, 7.—First Gazette published, 1665.
FRIDAY, 8.—Milton died, 1674.
SATURDAY, 9.—Lord Mayor's Show first instituted, 1453.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 9, 1850.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M	M	M	M	M	M	M
h	h	h	h	h	h	h
m	m	m	m	m	m	m
10 1	10 30	10 20	10 30	10 35	10 40	10 55

ON THE 6TH NOVEMBER WILL BE PUBLISHED, PRICE 1s.,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1851;

Being the Seventh Annual Issue of this most beautifully embellished and useful Almanack. Illustrated by Eminent Artists. The Notes of the Month, by THOMAS MILLER; besides a variety of new and useful Tables, &c. The Astronomical Department by JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.A.S., and of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

Published by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, London.
* Country orders supplied for Cash only.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—M. JULLIEN'S.

GRAND BAL MASQUE will take place NEXT THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, 1850.—M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce, that his GRAND ANNUAL BAL MASQUE will this year be given previous to the commencement, instead of at the termination, of his Annual Series of Concerts, and will take place on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, 1850, the Concerts commencing on the following evening.

M. JULLIEN feels it is almost unnecessary to refer to the fact of the great increase in the popularity of BAL MASQUES since he had the honour of introducing them into this country. The patronage bestowed on them by the Nobility and Gentry is a sure evidence of the immense attraction of such Entertainments, of the splendour and completeness with which they have been presented—and, above all, of the manner in which they have been conducted.

It has been generally allowed, that, in the Decoration of these Balls, they have surpassed all other Entertainments of a like kind; but the one here announced being given at the commencement, instead of at the termination of M. Jullien's Annual Series of Concerts, the whole of the Decoration will be entirely new, and be seen for the first time next THURSDAY, November 7th. In addition to this will be displayed the magnificent and novel CRYSTAL CURTAIN, which was exhibited on One Evening only last year, viz. that of the Bal Masqué, and which created an universal surprise and admiration.

M. Jullien abstains from giving any detailed description of the Decoration, but begs to assure his patrons that they may rely on witnessing one of the most splendid combinations of Decorative Effects ever produced.

The ORCHESTRA will, as heretofore, be complete, and consist of ONE HUNDRED and TEN MUSICIANS. Principal Cornet—a Pistons, Herr KENIG.

Conductor, M. JULLIEN.

The New and Fashionable Music of the present Season will be played, and include several New Polkas, Waltzes, Mazurkas, and Quadrilles, composed expressly for the Nobility's Balls, Almanack, &c., by M. JULLIEN.

Tickets for the Ball 10s. 6d.
The price of Admission for SPECTATORS (for whom the audience portion of the Theatre will, as before, be set apart) will be as on former occasions, viz.—

Dress Circle 5s. Lower Gallery 2s.
Boxes 3s. Upper Gallery 1s.

Persons taking Private Boxes will have the privilege of passing to and from the Ball Room without extra charge.

Tickets for the Ball, Places and Private Boxes, may be secured on application to Mr. O'Reilly, at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open from 10 to 5. Private Boxes also at Mr. Mitchell's, Old Bond-street; Mr. Sams', St. James's-street; Mr. Olivier, Mr. Allcroft, Messrs. Leader and Cocks, and Mr. Chappell, New Bond-street; Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Co.; and at Jullien and Co.'s Musical Establishment, 214, Regent-street.

The Doors will be opened at Half-past Nine, and the Dancing commence at Ten. Sherbet, Currant Water, Coffee, Tea, and Ices (under the superintendence of Mr. G. Payne) will be supplied during the evening; and at One o'clock the Supper will be served.

Mr. I. Nathan, Jun., of 18, Castle-street, Leicester-square, is appointed Costumier to the Ball. Persons in the costume of Clowns, Harlequins, or Pantaloon will not be admitted.

M. JULLIEN'S ANNUAL SERIES OF CONCERTS.

FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce that his ANNUAL SERIES OF CONCERTS will COMMENCE at the THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE, on FRIDAY NEXT, November 8.

M. JULLIEN'S GRAND ANNUAL BAL MASQUE will this year be given at the COMMENCEMENT, instead of at the TERMINATION, of the CONCERTS, and will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, November 7.

For Particulars see Advertisements.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On MONDAY, NOV. 4, will be performed HAMLET. Hamlet, Mr. C. Kean; Ophelia, Mrs. C. Kean. After which, SENT TO THE TOWER. To conclude with the CALIPH'S CHOICE.—TUESDAY, the MERCHANT OF VENICE, &c.—WEDNESDAY, the WIFE'S SECRET, &c.—THURSDAY, the STRANGER, &c.—FRIDAY, MERCHANT OF VENICE, &c.—SATURDAY, the New Play of the TEMPLAR will be produced.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—LAST SIX NIGHTS OF MAZEPPA.—On MONDAY next, NOV. 4, will be presented, for the 128th time, Byron's Drama of MAZEPPA, or the WILD HORSE. To be followed by BATTY'S SCENES OF THE ARENA. To conclude with a Petite Drama. See Bill of the Day.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four.—Stage Manager, Mr. T. Thompson.

MR. WILLY'S CLASSICAL CONCERTS.—Mr. Willy has the honour to announce that his annual series of Concerts will commence early in December, and that he will be assisted by the most eminent Artists and by members of his CONCERT BAND. Full particulars will be duly announced.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT.—MR. JOHN PARRY will give his NOTES, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, at EXETER; Tuesday, at Taunton; Thursday, Clifton; Friday, Bath; and on Monday, Nov. 11, Newport.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—VENTRILOQUISM Extraordinary.—These celebrated Entertainments will be given on MONDAY, November 4, at 8.15, Mary's Hall, Coventry; on Wednesday, November 6, at the Town Hall, Broom's Grove; on Thursday, November 7, at the Town-hall, Tewkesbury; on Friday, November 8, at the New Assembly Rooms, Cheltenham; on Saturday, November 9, at the Assembly Rooms, Stroud; on Tuesday, November 12, at the Assembly Rooms, Chelmsford; on Wednesday, November 13, at the Assembly Rooms, Manningtree; on Thursday, November 14, at the Assembly Rooms, Stowmarket; on Friday, November 15, at the Assembly Rooms, Colchester; on Monday, November 25, at the New Public Rooms, Reading; on Tuesday, November 26, at St. John's Rooms, Winchester; on Wednesday, November 27, at the Star Rooms, Oxford; on Thursday, November 28, at the Assembly Rooms, Banbury; on Friday, November 29, at the Star Rooms, Oxford; on Monday, December 2, at the Assembly Rooms, Boston; on Tuesday, December 3, and Wednesday, December 4, at the Athenaeum, Sheffield; on Thursday, December 5, and Friday, December 6, at the Music Hall, Hull.—Begin at 8.—Stalls, 4s; Reserved Seats, 3s; Tickets, 2s.—Books 6d.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURE on the HALLAD MUSIC OF ENGLAND, by Mr. George Barker. LECTURE on the HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, by Dr. Bachhoffner. LECTURE on CHEMISTRY, by J. H. Pepper, Esq. MODEL OF WESTON'S PATENT NOVA-MOTIVE RAILWAY, DIS-SOLVING VESIGS. DIVER and DIVING-BELL, &c.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price. Open daily from Eleven till Five o'clock, and every evening (except Saturday) from Seven till Half-past Ten.

INDIA OVERLAND MAIL.—DIORAMA GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—A Gigantic MOVING DIORAMA ILLUSTRATING THE ROUTE OF THE OVERLAND MAIL TO INDIA, from Southampton to Madras and Calcutta, is now OPEN DAILY.—Morning, Twelve; Afternoon, Three; Evening, Eight.—Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 3s. Doors open half-an-hour before each representation.—Descriptive Catalogues may be had at the Gallery.

SUPERB EXHIBITIONS of ART, ADJOINING the DELAIDE GALLERY.—The wonderful Performing Elephant and Automaton Bellerophon, the statue of life, Lady Ophelia, Serpents and Palm Trees, Gorgeous Temple of Fort, Splendid Pearl Eaters, Jewelled Theatre, Matchless Singing-Bird in a Cage of Pure Gold, &c.; 5000 feet of Needle-Work Pictures, Cosmorama Views.—Admission, One Shilling; Children Half-price. Open in the Morning from 11 till 5; Evening, 7 till 10.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented to the Zoological Society by the Viceroy of Egypt, is exhibited daily, at their GARDENS in the REGENT'S-PARK, from Eleven to Four o'clock. Visitors desirous of seeing the animal in the water, are recommended to go early. Admission, ONE SHILLING; on Mondays, SIXPENCE.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with the BRAZILS and RIVER PLATE.—ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.—On the 9th of January, 1851, the TEVIOT, Capt. REVETT, and thenceforward on the 9th of each month one other of this Company's Steamers, will leave Southampton, with mails, passengers, &c., for Madeira, Teneriffe, St. Vincent (Cape de Verde), Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro; and from thence by branch steamer to Monte Video and Buenos Ayres, returning by the same route to Southampton.

Particulars as to rates of fares, freights, &c., may be had on application at the Company's Offices, in London, or at Southampton, where parcels, packages, and publications will be received for the places above-mentioned.

Goods taken on moderate freights outward to Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres, and homeward from the same places, as well as from St. Vincent (Cape de Verde), Teneriffe, and Madeira.

Passengers are recommended to make early application for securing proper berths. 55, Moorgate-street. E. CHAPPELL, Secretary.

LONDON AND SUBURBAN BANK, on the Scotch System.

Temporary Offices, No. 2, Vere-street, Oxford-street. Capital, £100,000.

In Shares of £100 each, with power to increase the same. It is not intended to call for more than £50 per Share, to be paid by instalments.

This Bank offers a good investment for money. The Banks in Scotland pay from 7 to 8 per cent., and all the Joint Stock Banks in London pay 6 per cent., besides dividing bonuses and making reserves.

Prospectuses and Forms of Applications for Shares may be obtained at No. 2, Vere-street, Oxford-street; at Messrs. Foster's, Share Brokers, Tokenhouse-yard; at Mr. Taplin's, Paddington-green; and at the Solicitors, Messrs. Ferrell and Matthews, 30, Basinghall-street.

Form of Application for Shares. To the Directors of the London and Suburban Bank.

I request you will allot to me _____ Share in the "London and Suburban Bank," and I undertake to accept the same, or any less number, which may be allotted to me, and to subscribe to the Company's Deed of Settlement, where and when required to do so, and to pay £10 on each Share so allotted to me.

Name in full _____
Profession or Business (if any) _____
Residence _____
Reference _____
Date _____

THE GREAT EXHIBITION PALACE.

ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, will be published, with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, a SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS: containing about 12 Engravings illustrative of the progress of the GREAT BUILDING in Hyde-park; also, a full Report of Mr. Paxton's Lecture, to be delivered at the Society of Arts, on the 13th inst., containing his own history of his wonderful structure; the rapid progress of which, and the intense interest attached to the subject, will, it is expected, render this extra sheet highly acceptable to the readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BETA, Monmouth.—The first polka that appeared in England was that published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for

BOOKWORM.—Messrs Houlston and Stoneman's address is Paternoster-row

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—The arms of Richardson are, "Or on a fess az. between a bull's head, couped in chief, and a galley, her oars erect, in saltire, in base az. a salitre couped arg. Crest: A dexter arm armed, grasping a broadsword erect, all proper."

MARLINSPIKE.—The motto to the Ranken arms is "Fortiter et recte." The coat is registered in Edinburgh. No one is entitled to use arms unless he obtains a grant himself, or can show descent from some ancestor who had the right.

ONE OF THE FAMILY.—The arms submitted as borne by the Oakes family are either of foreign origin, or else have been planned and arranged by some one of the name well versed in heraldry.

ENQUIRER.—The family of Moorhouse bears—"Or a salitre gobenaed sa. and arg. Crest: A pelican vulning herself proper."

BRADLEY.—"Le 24 Ventose, an III." The 15th March, 1795

CHEVYON.—The arms of Ward, originally De la Ward, of Derbyshire, were "Vairé arg. and sa." B B, Wolverhampton.—We know of no book giving precisely the information required by our Correspondent. "Hart's Annual Army List" affords a portion.

LEMUEL.—You must refer to Glover's "Ordinary of Arms"

MALD.—Washbourne's "Book of Mottoes"

A CONSTANT READER.—The arms of London, of Albey, in Norfolk, are—"Arg. three cross crosslets between two bendlets gu."

E F R.—The arms required are—"Arg. on a bend gu. three crescents of the first. Crest: A hand vested sa. couped off, holding a roll of paper"

O O O.—The average rate of the interest of money must be first ascertained; it then becomes a question of compound interest, the calculation of which may be shortened by the use of logarithms. The fee to an actuary for answering such a question is one guinea

N B.—Knight's "Pictorial History of England"

A LONDON SUBSCRIBER.—The work in question is not of high literary repute or authority

BRADFORD, Wilts.—Banvard's Panorama is, or was very recently, at Brighton

W T F.—See the paper on spectacles in a late number of the "Quarterly Review"

W B. Leicester.—The length of the two ears of each rabbit

P N H, New Cass.—We shall be glad to see the Sketch, &c

F R B M.—The details have not appeared in our Journal, and the MS has been returned

ORIGINAL SUBSCRIBER, Tivdale.—We cannot decipher the word

G S.—The price of the "Handbook of Anatomy for Artists" is 2s 6d.

W T F.—The Ebury claim upon the site of the Great Exhibition Building in Hyde-park have been built over undisturbed, the transept roofs providing for them

G B, Wednesday.—The unveiling of the great "Bavaria" Statue took place on the 9th ult.; though an event of much interest, it had been anticipated by an Engraving of the Statue in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Nov 20, 1847

Q E D, Liverpool, must mean George the Fourth

J N should advertise that he will sell the clothes, &c., unless the demand be paid within a given time

BETA.—"The feast of reason and the flow of soul."—Pope

PALETTE.—We are not skilled in painting on rice-paper

W E.—Apply for the latest and best work on Bridges to Mr Weale, Architectural Library, Holborn

CHAOS.—See Seneclifer on Lithography, and Jackson on Wood Engraving

M M.—The monument to General Sir John Moore on the ramparts of Corunna was erected by the inhabitants of that city

J K, Worcester.—We do not know the whereabouts of Bernini's Bust of Charles I

R R, Manchester.—We do not feel justified in giving the information required

N W.—We welcome to the permission, if it be acknowledged in the catalogue

W W K.—To take rubbings of the monumental brasses in Westminster Abbey, permission must be first obtained from the Dean of St. Paul's. Anthem books may be had of Mr. Novello, Dean-street, Solo

JUVENAL, Sligo, is thanked for his letter; but the subject is not sufficiently popular for the illustration he suggests

G F, Dulverton, is thanked

ZETA.—The ch in Percha (Gutta) is soft

ANON, ARIDE, and D P.—Lines declined

L B K.—Davidson's "System of Short-hand"

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK

The Barber.—The Romance of War.—Illustrated Duties of the Olden Time.—Glossary of Architecture. 3 Vols.—Flora Mortimer.—The Nursery.—Walcott's Handbook for St. James's, Westminster.—The Comic Almanack.—Sowerby's Mineralogy.

MUSIC.—Chanson's Characteristics.—Flour de Morle Polka.—Lute of the greenwood bower.—I hear the chimers.—The Lament.—Shine Donald's Daughter.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1850.

THE Prince who holds the delicate and difficult position of husband of the Constitutional Sovereign of these realms must walk warily. His slightest acts are noted. His most trivial words are weighed in the balance of the keenest criticism. He must not be too timid, or he will be voted a nonentity. He must not be too bold, or he will be considered presumptuous. He must not shun public notice, or he will give offence. He must not court it, or he will excite the alarm, if not the ill-will of a thousand conflicting interests, both of sects and parties. He must not be a politician, lest he bring danger or discredit upon the Royal name, so undissolubly linked with his own; and, if he be not a politician in these times, he incurs the imputation of insensibility to all the great and important questions which agitate the world, and urge the nations onward in their career, from the semi-civilization in which they now exist into a civilization more advanced and useful. It is the rare merit of the accomplished and amiable Prince, who, to borrow the phraseology of Lord Carlisle, "is at once the subject and the gentle Lord of the fair hand" which rules a wider dominion than ever acknowledged allegiance to the ancient Caesars, to have avoided all dangers, either of doing too little or too much, and to have understood his position thoroughly, with all its duties and delicacies, and to have so conducted himself upon every occasion as to win and retain the esteem of all parties and classes of men. For what he has left undone, as well as for what he has done or attempted to do, he has alike entitled himself to the respectful attachment of the many, and to the generous admiration of the abler few, who can appreciate more thoroughly than the multitude the judgment and the discretion, no less than the eminent ability, which he has displayed. At every successive appearance of his Royal Highness before the public, he has exhibited qualities which the English people know thoroughly how to appreciate. He is always unobtrusive, and always strictly constitutional; but ever as bold and decided as the occasion demands. While his auditors cannot fail to admire his talents and acquirements, they find, upon deeper reflection, that there is something about him which they love and esteem still more—and that is, heart. The invariable praiseworthiness and utility of the objects to which he lends his high name, render his zeal the more graceful and appropriate; and his kindly appreciation of others is not more remarkable than his strong common-sense and evident sincerity in all he undertakes or says. His last appearance, at the interesting festival at York, exhibited in a new and favourable light all the good qualities for which the people have learned to esteem him. Whether he spoke of the character of Englishmen, among whom his lot has been cast—of the Great Exhibition, which he planned—of the benefits which it is likely to produce—or of the loss which the country has sustained in the premature death of the great statesman whose last act of public duty was to take part in the deliberations of the Commissioners whose labours have brought it to its present position, his sterling sense and goodness of heart were conspicuous. His tribute to the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel was as just and generous, as his estimate of his character was true. In one sentence of a few words, his Royal Highness portrayed the mind, and epitomized the biography, of the most practical and safe statesman of this or any preceding age: "He was Liberal from feeling, but Conservative from principle." In those words the Prince Consort presented us with the key which unlocks the mystery of Sir Robert Peel's career, from the first act of his public life to its last. Not less happy was his subsequent assertion, that to Sir Robert Peel "all the difficulties and objections occurred first; but that, having anxiously considered them—paused, weighed, and warned against rash resolutions—having convinced himself that a step was not only right to be taken, but of the practical method of safely taking it, it became to him a necessity and a duty to take it." These sentences are a summary of the political history of the man who opposed and conceded Roman Catholic Emancipation and the Repeal of the Corn-Laws. Such a mind could do no other than oppose at first, and concede afterwards; and although the same solution of the apparent contradictions in Sir Robert Peel's character has been given before, it was never so well and so tersely put before the public mind as in these few words of Prince Albert. If we may imagine, as we are entitled to do, that his Royal Highness spoke on this occasion for one who is not allowed by the forms of the constitution to give utterance to her own sentiments upon the characters of the men who are imposed upon her as ministers by Parliamentary majorities, the tribute to the honesty and purity of Sir Robert Peel assumes additional importance, and will acquire additional weight in the estimation of the family, the colleagues, and the supporters of the lamented statesman, and in the opinion of the country. The tribute was well-earned, and is justly due; and though it reach not "the dull cold ear of death," will fructify in the minds of the living, and cheer the rising generation of statesmen in the arduous and too often thankless career which lies before them.

His Royal Highness, with a no less happy appreciation of the national character than that displayed in his mention of Sir Robert Peel, stated "that he was pleased when he saw the plan of the Exhibition of 1851 undergo its ordeal of doubt, discussion, and even opposition." He felt that, if it had been "an empty theory, it would have fallen to the ground during this period of probation;" that, if "it survived the trial, it would be on account of the practical qualities contained in it;" and that "its adoption in the end would entirely depend on its harmonising with the national feeling, the historic development of the country, and the peculiar nature of its institutions." His Royal Highness, as we learn from the subsequent speech of the Prime Minister, persevered in the project when opposition was at the strongest, and was not to be discouraged by adverse criticism. The result cannot but be as satisfactory to his feelings as it is creditable to his judgment. The project has triumphed over ignorance, misconception, absurd jealousy, and misrepresentation of every kind; and will rank among the most useful achievements of our age. Its influence will be long and beneficially felt; and the roots of the good example and cordial emulation of 1851 will extend far into the soil of future years, and produce good fruits of peace, civilisation, and industrial progress.

One great lesson has already been learned by the working-classes of this country in connexion with this scheme. Too many of them were formerly disposed to deny all merit to other labour than the labour of the hands, and to imagine that the rich and the wealthy did no work. The example of Prince Albert has already proved to them that there is a joy in work which makes men of all ranks and classes labour as hard, though in a different way, as the "horny-handed" mechanic. The Prince Consort—without any other inducement to labour than the necessity which all healthy-bodied and healthy-minded men feel to have something to do, and the earnestness inspired by a good cause—has for the past year laboured as assiduously as any hard-working professional man in the country. The working-classes, ordinarily so called, begin to see that they are not the only workmen, and that compulsory idleness is a greater curse than labour. All men must perform their work, whatever be their station; and it is only the foolish, or the imperfectly constituted in mind and body, who declaim against it; and it is not the least of the merits of the approaching Exhibition, that it will be at one and the same time the vindication and the apotheosis of hard work. The working classes feel this already, and are all the better for the knowledge.

POSTSCRIPT.

DARING BURGLARY AT EPSOM BANK.
CAPTURE OF TWO BURGLARS.

This morning, at half-past twelve o'clock, the banking-house of Messrs Mangles, at Epsom, Surrey, was broken into, and an immense quantity of silver, cheques, notes, and gold, besides other property, was stolen therefrom. Two men, since recognised as London thieves, were stopped outside the town by a mounted patrol of the V division, who suspected them from the heavy burdens they were carrying, and drew his cutlass, with which he threatened to cut them down if they moved. The constable took them to the Epsom station-house, when Sergeant Kennedy, the acting inspector for that district, had them strictly searched, and a large quantity of money, principally silver, was taken from them, as well as other valuable booty; they were then locked up and the property secured. The acting inspector communicated by express with Mr. Bicknell, the superintendent, who resides at Wandsworth, and he immediately forwarded information to the Police Commissioners.

NEWMARKET AUTUMN RACES.—FRIDAY.

HANDICAP, D.M.—Uriel, 1. St. Ann, 2.
HANDICAP, T.Y.C.—Dulcet, 1. California, 2.
THE NURSERY STAKES.—Midas, 1. Hesse Homburg, 2.
FIFTY POUNDS PLATE.—Defaulter, 1. Preslaw, 2.
THE AUDLEY END STAKES.—Nutmeg, 1. Mildew, 2.

THE LONDON CLERGY AND THE RECENT PAPAL APPOINTMENTS.—Yesterday (Friday) a deputation of the clergy of the city of London, Fellows of St. Olave's, consisting of the Rev. H. R. Roxby, LL.B., President, Vicar of St. Olave's, Jewry; the Rev. Dr. Russell, Rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate; the Rev. Dr. McCaul, Rector of St. Magnus, with St. Margaret; the Rev. T. B. Murray, M.A., Rector of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East; and the Rev. J. E. Cox, M.A., Vicar of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, waited upon the Bishop of London, to present an address (on the subject of the late Papal Bull), determined upon at St. Olave's, on Thursday, by the incumbents of the metropolitan parishes. The deputation was most cordially received by the Bishop, who expressed his entire satisfaction with the nature of the address, and strongly urged that every parish should at once prepare and forward addresses to the Throne at this critical period.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF AN ASSISTANT-INSPECTOR OF LETTER-CARRIERS.—Considerable alarm has been occasioned at St. Martin's-le-Grand, in consequence of the absence of Mr. Joseph Harris, an inspector of General Post letter-carriers, from his duty at the Post-office, which he has not attended for the last few days. It appears that Mr. Harris attended the morning duty, at the General Post-office in St. Martin's-le-Grand, on Saturday last, leaving the office shortly after nine o'clock. When he quitted the establishment, he left behind him his great-coat, which he had brought with him that morning, and also a cheque for the payment of the men employed in what is officially termed the "extra duty." Since that period he has not been at business, nor has he, so far as can be learned, been heard of. He was much respected by all parties in the service, and no reason can be assigned why he has absented himself from the office, where he has held a variety of situations for the last ten years. A notice has been issued by the Metropolitan police denoting his appearance, dress, &c. It adds, "No reason can be assigned for his absence, and it is supposed that he must have met with some foul treatment. A reward of £10 will be paid to any person who will give such information as may be the means of tracing him, and if maltreated as will lead to the conviction of the offenders."

LYCEUM THEATRE.—ACCIDENT TO MR. CHARLES MATHEWS.—We regret to state that whilst fencing, on Thursday night, with Mr. Vining, in the first scene of Planché's new comedy of "My Heart's Idol," the point of Mr. Vining's sword passed completely through the fleshy part of Mr. Mathews' right hand, between the thumb and first finger. The accident, although one of a painful kind, is not, we are happy to say, likely to be productive of any very serious consequences; so that we confidently look to an early recovery of this accomplished comedian's powers. The piece was necessarily cut short, from Mr. C. Mathew's total inability to appear again for the evening. The theatre closed last night, in consequence of this unfortunate occurrence.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Our accounts of yesterday (Friday) from Paris state that General Neumayer had refused to accept the command of the 14th and 15th military divisions, to which he had been appointed, and that the Minister of War had given him forty-eight hours to re-consider his decision, which, if persisted in, would tend much to his personal disadvantage.

The Permanent Committee of the Legislative Assembly sat on Thursday, when the cause of dissension between General Changarnier and the Government came under discussion; the result of which was, that, though the disagreement was much to be deplored, the committee saw no necessity to call the Assembly together before the time fixed at the prorogation.

At Lyons, arrests continued to be made in connexion with the recently discovered conspiracy. A member of the council general, a member of the municipal council, and the proprietor of a printing and lithographic establishment, were amongst those taken into custody. At Marseilles, also, a M. Tourrel, of Toulon, had been apprehended for participation in the same affair, and domiciliary visits had been made at the residences of nineteen citizens of Toulon. Amongst those persons thus visited were M. Pons, the editor of the *Democrate*, and some other connected with that publication. Those visits were followed by the arrest of three individuals, named Bourgeois, Cavalier, and Mealy.

GERMAN STATES.

Our latest accounts from Hesse mention that a division of the Prussian army had entered the Electoral territory.

At Hanover, the differences between the King and his Ministers on the affairs of Hesse had resulted in the resignation of the latter. The decree appointing the new Ministry states that the change of Cabinet will not lead to any modification in the general policy of the country.

DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Lieut.-General Von Radowitz, Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has addressed a note to the Regency at Kiel, dated Berlin, Oct. 23, which, after expressing deep regret at the renewal of bloodshed, and the hope that some means might be adopted, by which any further recourse to arms would be rendered unnecessary, concludes as follows:—

1. That, out of respect for the actual position of affairs, and the ratification of the peace, it (his Majesty's Government) will abstain from all aggressive operations.
2. That it will declare its readiness to agree to an armistice, under conditions to be hereafter specified in detail.

INDIA.

Yesterday (Friday) the Bombay and Calcutta papers reached town by extraordinary express in advance of the Overland Mail, the former bringing advices to Oct. 3, and the latter to Sept. 21, inclusive. The news received is not important. India generally was tranquil. The rumour brought by the last Calcutta journals, of Sir H. Lawrence having been taken prisoner by the Cashmerees, is destitute of foundation. Lieut. Litchfield, and Ensigns White, Smith, and Huxham, the four officers engaged in a duel at Banda, had been dismissed the service; but Ensign Huxham was afterwards pardoned. Lieut. Melvin, of the Indian navy, had been cashiered for drunkenness. His Excellency the Governor-General was in excellent health. The Governor of Bombay was still much indisposed. Some of the prisoners at Lahore had attempted to effect their escape, and had nearly succeeded, when their object was discovered, and their scheme frustrated.

A COINCIDENCE.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

In addition to your remarks, in your Journal for October 26, on the "Murder of the Princess in the Tower," painted by Hildebrandt, I can state the following fact, which may not be uninteresting:—

When Mr. H. was engaged with the painting in question, he went to a linen-draper's shop in Dusseldorf to buy some English blankets, in order to copy the same with accuracy. In the course of conversation it appeared that the name of the linen draper was Tyrell, and that he maintained to be a descendant from the Tyrell of history. This fact is well known at Dusseldorf.

A CONSTANT READER.

THE TURKISH SQUADRON AT SPITHEAD.—The Turkish frigate *Miral Zafir*, Captain Mehmed Bey, saluted the governor on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, with 21 guns, to which the platform battery replied; and the flag of Admiral the Hon. Sir Bladen Capel with 17 guns, to which the *Victory* replied with a like number. Captain Mehmed Bey, with Captain Bey of the *Suray Bahri*, brig, with another officer, with Lewis Vandenberg, Esq., and Mr. Beattie, the Turkish consul at Portsmouth, landed at noon, and paid their respects to Admiral Capel and the Lieutenant-Governor, Lord F. Fitzclarence. These ships have been 21 days from Gibraltar, and it is supposed they will remain all the winter in England, either at Portsmouth or Plymouth. The frigate mounts 50 guns, nearly all brass, and has a complement of 363 men; she looks small and clumsy. The brig is a finer-looking vessel; she has 20 brass guns, and a complement of about 140 men. It was expected that Captain Slade, R.N., would be in one of these vessels, but it appears that Captain Mehmed Bey did not even know such a person.

THE WIDOW OF THE LATE LIEUT. WAGHORN.—The committee for the management of the Bombay steam fund have presented the widow of the late Lieut. Waghorn, through their agents in this country, with a government annuity of £25 for the remainder of her life, out of the unappropriated balance of the fund in their hands. This fund was constituted by the proceeds of a public subscription at Bombay, in 1833, for the purpose of promoting the great object of steam communication with England, and the amount raised has been appropriated from time to time in accordance with that design.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENT.—The Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil has been appointed her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at Florence, in the place of the late Sir George Hamilton. He will remain for a short time in England, for the purpose of assisting in carrying into effect the contemplated reforms in the Mint.

THE NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Vice-Chancellor Rolfe will be sworn in this (Saturday) morning before the Lord-Chancellor, at his private residence in Eaton-square, and will then proceed to take his seat in the Vice-Chancellor of England's Court, in Westminster Hall—the arrangement being that the Judges of the Equity Courts shall sit on the first day of the term at Westminster Hall, and for the remainder of the term at Lincoln's-inn.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF BLUES.—The annual meeting of this society took place on Wednesday, at the London Tavern; Mr. Thomas Hughes in the chair. The ballot commenced at two o'clock for the election of additional pensioners, when Sarah Anne Welch and Honour Dyer were elected. The successful candidates were then called in, and suitably addressed by the chairman; after which, the unsuccessful ones were each presented with a sovereign. The report, which was very lengthy, alluded to the irreparable loss which the society had sustained in the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and stated that the sum of £500, Three per Cent. Consols, had been given to it by Mr. John Thackeray, a governor and vice-president. The directors had determined henceforth to increase the amount of pensions, raising the male pensioners from £12 to £16, and the female from £10 to £12 per annum. The funded property had been increased £1300, it amounting, at the present time, to £2800. The report was adopted; and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

MEDICAL REFORM.—On Wednesday, a meeting of the members of the council of the National Institute of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, and other members of the profession, was held at their rooms in Hanover-square, for general business, and the adoption of measures to secure the passing of the Medical Reform Bill introduced into the House of Commons at the close of last session, by Mr. Wyld, M.P. N. Clifton, Esq., took the chair. The fourth annual report—a very lengthy document—detailed the proceedings of the institute in endeavouring to effect a change in the anomalous position in which the general practitioners of medical science in this country are placed. It was announced that, in answer to a circular addressed to the profession generally, requesting their opinion, out of 8000 members, more than two-thirds are decidedly in favour of the act of incorporation.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY AND THE NELSON ABSENTEE PROPRIETORS.—On Wednesday morning, a meeting of the absentee proprietors of land in the Nelson settlement of New Zealand, was held at the colonists' room, No. 9, Broad-street-buildings, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to obtain compensation from the Government, in consequence of the non-recognition of their titles to the land of which they have become purchasers. After a long discussion, a series of resolutions embodying the grounds of complaint set up by the absentees was passed, and a deputation appointed to wait upon the directors of the New Zealand Company, to request them to back the application of the committee to the Government.

THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.—The seventh election of this charity took place on Thursday, at the London Tavern, when Sir George Carroll, in the chair, addressed the meeting in a feeling manner, urging the claims of this society on the wealthy and benevolent, both on account of the unhappy state of the applicants, and the success that had already attended the efforts made; also entreating the kind assistance of all on behalf of the fund now being raised to erect a suitable and commodious asylum.—Rear-Admiral Hawtayne succeeded Sir George Carroll, and, after a spirited contest, 15 applicants were declared to be elected out of 170 candidates.

LONDON CITY MISSION.—A meeting of the London City Mission Society was held at the inquest-room, St. Andrew's-court, Holborn, on Wednesday evening; Mr. R. C. L. Bevan took the chair shortly after seven o'clock. The meeting was opened as usual with prayer. There were several clergymen on the platform, Dissenters as well as Church of England men; the body of the room was well filled. The report stated that the committee could not report a decided improvement in the character of the district in which they operated; but they could report a certain amount of progress among the population, who now received the missionaries respectfully, and listened to them with patience. The report entered into various details to this effect, as reported by the missionaries of this society. The receipts and expenditure of the past year proved the necessity for further aid and assistance. Several speakers addressed the meeting, and a series of resolutions, embodying the preceding facts, and claiming assistance, were agreed to.

METROPOLITAN SEWERS AND WATER SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.—An association with this title was formed on Tuesday evening at a preliminary meeting held at No. 9, Duke-street, Westminster; Mr. Freebody presided. The object is to consolidate the sewer and water supply of the metropolis under the control of a public commission, to be elected by the ratepayers. It will also be sought to alter the constitution of the General Board of Health, by making the medical faculty the agents through whom the public health will be provided for, the latter not to possess any control over local authorities, but merely to instruct them in the best means of preserving the public health. Mr. Richard Dover, of New-street, Spring-gardens, adduced a number of reasons, showing the necessity which existed for the formation of such an association, as the means of protecting the ratepayers against reckless and extravagant expenditure on the part of the Metropolitan Sewers Commission, and for securing the complete and economical construction of sewers, in conjunction with an abundant and cheap supply of pure water. Much dissatisfaction was expressed by several of the gentlemen present at the alleged unhandsome manner in which the one hundred and nine professional gentlemen were treated who had supplied plans for the sewage of the metropolis. A council was appointed to carry into practical effect the aim of the association.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1851 AND THE CITY FIRMS.—The number of applications during the past few days has been perfectly astonishing. At the City of London committee, on Wednesday, not less than 200 forms of application were returned, and an almost equal number of blank forms applied for, which were returned on Thursday, that being the last day for receiving applications. During the last week four clerks have been constantly employed in arranging the voluminous returns sent in. The total number of exhibitors for the City of London will considerably exceed 1000. Westminster expects to furnish nearly an equal number. The Finsbury and South London committees have also received an immense addition to their list of exhibitors.

THE LADIES' CHARITY-SCHOOL.—This institution, which was established in 1702, and now maintains 51 girls, from all parts of the United Kingdom, chiefly children of parents who have been in respectable circumstances, held its half-yearly general meeting at the school-house, John-street, Bedford-row, on Tuesday, for the special purpose of electing four children from a list of eleven candidates. John Venn, Esq., presided, supported by Mr. Deputy Bedford, &c. After the conclusion of the poll, the names of the successful candidates were announced, amongst which (much to the gratification of the numerous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen present) was that of Ruth Ann Brown, aged nine years, whose father went as caulker of the *Erebus*, with Sir John Franklin in the North Pole Expedition. The mother is now a nurse in the Greenwich Hospital School, and upon her exertions two other children are dependent. Lieut. Rose, R.N., Superintendent of Greenwich Hospital, attended, and, on behalf of the Royal naval service, returned thanks for the kind support of a child of one of those devoted seamen for whose fate the public has been recently so much excited. Votes of thanks having been unanimously awarded to the scrutineers, to J. Masterman, Esq., M.P. (treasurer), to Miss and Mr. Hoby (hon. secretaries), and other officers, as also to the chairman, the assembly broke up.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSIONS OF SEWERS.—A deputation from the Metropolitan Sanitary Association, consisting of the Rev. C. Hume, Mr. Carleton Baynes, Mr. C. R. Walsh, and the Rev. M. W. Lusignan, and Dr. Gavin, the honorary secretaries, waited on the Commissioners of Sewers on Tuesday, respecting the tidal ditches in Jacob's Island, Bermondsey. A memorial, signed by sixty of the inhabitants of Bermondsey was read, praying the Commissioners to use the powers entrusted to them, and to fill up the tidal ditches. The Rev. C. Hume, Dr. Gavin, and Mr. C. R. Walsh explained the wretched condition of that locality and the sanitary evils arising therefrom, and were assured by the Commissioners, that within a very few days steps would be taken for its improvement by a comprehensive plan of house drainage; but that in consequence of legal proceedings taken against them, the Commissioners could not promise at present to fill up the tidal ditches, as the memorialists urged them to do.

FEMALE EMIGRATION FUND.—The district committees for the reception of the names of emigrants have commenced their operations for the season, and will meet as follows:—For Westminster and Fimlico, at the Working Man's Institution, Pear-street, Westminster, on Monday evenings, at six o'clock; for Southwark and Lambeth, at Surrey Chapel School-rooms, on Tuesday evenings, at half-past eight o'clock; for the parish of Whitechapel, at St. Mary's Vestry, on Tuesday mornings, from ten to twelve; for Walworth and Camberwell, at the vestry of St. Peter's, Walworth, on Wednesday and Friday mornings, at twelve o'clock; for St. George's-in-the-East, at Christ Church Vestry, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, at eleven o'clock; and at the schools every evening at half-past six; for Shadwell and Limehouse, at the Infant School-room, Shadwell, on Monday and Thursday evenings, from six to seven o'clock. Applications are also received at No. 4, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square, every morning from eleven till twelve. Applicants should apply to the district committee nearest to their abodes.

ST. JAMES'S-PARK.—The works in St. James's-Park are progressing. The iron railing at the west end of what is known as the Enclosure has been put back in a line parallel with the front of the Palace. The iron railing of part of the Green-Park, opposite Stafford House, has also been altered, so as to be a continuation of that line, and make the ground opposite to the Palace into a regular form, opening into the Mall, the centre avenue of which will be exactly opposite to the centre of the Palace. The ground enclosed opposite Stafford House will be planted to correspond with that on the opposite side. The marble arch has been taken down to the ground; every block has been numbered, and a drawing made of each course, with corresponding numbers on the blocks, so that they may be exactly replaced hereafter. Should it be ultimately determined to re-erect the arch in the Mall near Stafford House, where, with a garden on either side of it, it would seem to form the commencement of the Palace grounds, it will be a matter for regret that it was not moved to that position bodily, as might have been done without much difficulty.

BURGLARY AND ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

Another case of this kind was also brought before the magistrate at Marylebone Police-office on Monday, viz.:—George Rouse, aged eighteen, was charged with a burglary at the house of Mr. George Seaton, landlord of the Dublin Castle, Park-street, Camden Town, and also with having committed a murderous outrage upon police-constable Godwin, 58 S, by stabbing him in several places with a knife.

Godwin presented a most distressing appearance; there was a quantity of coagulated blood upon his face, he had a bandage round his head, and beneath his left eye was a quantity of strapping, from which blood was still oozing. He was extremely weak and faint, and made his statement sitting. The back part of the prisoner's head was also strapped up. On being sworn, the constable said: "Between three and four this morning, as I was walking on duty round the grounds by Chalk Farm Tavern, I heard some one come along whistling towards me; that person was the prisoner, who immediately passed me. Not liking his appearance, I went after him, and overtook him within ten or twelve yards of Primrose-hill, when he suddenly stopped, apparently to obey a call of nature. At that time I observed something bulky under his coat, which was buttoned. He remarked to me, 'It's rather a wet morning,' and I said, 'It is, and what have you got about you?' He unbuttoned his coat, and, drawing from thence a leathern bag, said it was his own money which he had worked for, at the same time producing 2s. 6d. Feeling satisfied that some robbery had been perpetrated, I told him he must go with me, when he said, 'For God's sake don't take me, and I'll give you half.' I laid hold of him by the back of the neck, and led him along, and for 500 yards he walked as quietly as possible. He then said something to me, but I cannot recollect the words he used, and at the same moment he suddenly sprang up, and I was stabbed by him in the face with a sharp instrument. I still kept hold of him, and we rolled together down an embankment. A scuffle then ensued between us, and he cut me again on the ear and the hand. I caught hold of his wrist, and saw the knife in his hand, which was upraised, as if in the act of once more stabbing me—the blow being about to be aimed at my head. We continued to scuffle, and the prisoner got away from me. I got up as quickly as possible, while the blood was flowing from me in a stream, and I ran after him with my truncheon. When I had got within a few yards of him, the ground being slippery, he fell. I fell too. We both got up, and with my truncheon I gave him several blows, which brought him down. I hallooed out, and my cries brought to my assistance two railway policemen, by whom the prisoner was secured and conveyed to the station-house. I managed to walk there myself in a bleeding and fainting condition, and on searching the prisoner I found in his possession three bags, which I now produce. They contain £19 in shillings, a crown, 14 half-crowns, 128 sixpences, 24 fourpenny-pieces, 15 threepenny-pieces, and other moneys in copper. In one of his waistcoat pockets I found two fourpenny-pieces, and in his fob a jet necklace.

Mr. Broughton: Did he say from whom he received the money as wages when you stopped him?—Witness: Yes, he said he had it from Mr. Grimble, but he did not tell me who or what Mr. Grimble was. I asked him how much he had received, and he said he believed about £25.

The evidence of Mr. Seaton's potman and others showed that the prisoner, who had been in the tap-room when they were shutting up the house, must have secreted himself somewhere on the premises instead of going away as he had been told to do.

Mr. Seaton swore to the loss of his money, and recognised one of the money-bags found on the prisoner as his, as also the knife with which he assaulted the policeman.

Mr. Broughton remanded the prisoner till Monday next, and Inspector Chambers was directed to bring on that day a surgeon's certificate with respect to the nature of the wounds which Godwin had received.

The prisoner had received a slight wound in the thigh, supposed to have been caused by his falling upon the point of the knife which was in his pocket when he and Godwin rolled down the embankment.

IMPROVEMENT AT LONDON BRIDGE.—A great deal of inconvenience has been for some time felt and risk encountered by the public in crossing from one side of London Bridge to the other, in consequence of the enormous traffic over it, and at last the corporation have taken the matter of complaint into consideration. It has been proposed by Mr. Dawson, one of the representatives of Walbrook ward, to make for the public an easy and safe communication between the east and west sides of the bridge by forming a passage or tunnel seven feet high and eight feet wide through, or rather beyond, the abutment of the south or Surrey end of the bridge, from the first landing of the steps on the west side. It is calculated that the passage or tunnel will also prove of great convenience to numbers of persons who come up by the railway to London Bridge and want to get into the steamboats for the west end of the town, without the hazard of their lives or limbs in crossing the bridge. Mr. Bunning, the architect to the City, and Mr. Leach, the engineer to the Thames Navigation Committee, have been requested to ascertain the exact structure of that part of the bridge through which the passage or tunnel is proposed to be made, and it is believed that no engineering difficulties will present themselves.

PUBLIC BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.—The Worshipful Company of Merchant Tailors, at a court held on the 24th ult., ordered that fifty guineas be granted in aid of the funds of the Committee for Promoting the Establishment of Baths and Wash-houses for the Labouring Classes. The extensive benefits which have been conferred upon the public since the appointment of the committee, in October, 1844, have as yet only begun to be understood, and are likely before long to be incalculably developed. The committee have established the fact that warm and cold baths, and the means of washing and drying linen, can be profitably provided for the working classes at prices so low, and with convenience so great, as to place these necessary means of health within the reach of all but absolute paupers; and they are still actively engaged in promulgating throughout the kingdom, and in other parts of the globe, the result of their experience and information, showing the benefits which may be afforded by those institutions. The expenses consequent upon this important service have been, and still are, considerable, in addition to the expenditure by the committee in erecting the model establishment in Whitechapel.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—Henceforward, all letters for California and Oregon, not specially addressed to be forwarded by any other route, will be transmitted by the West India mail packets to Panama, whence they will be conveyed to San Francisco by the mail packets of the United States. The combined British, New Granadian, and United States postage upon such letters will be—For a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, 2s. 9d.; for a letter exceeding half an ounce and not exceeding an ounce, 5s. 6d.; and so on. Newspapers will be liable to a combined postage of 2d. each. These rates must in all cases be paid in advance.

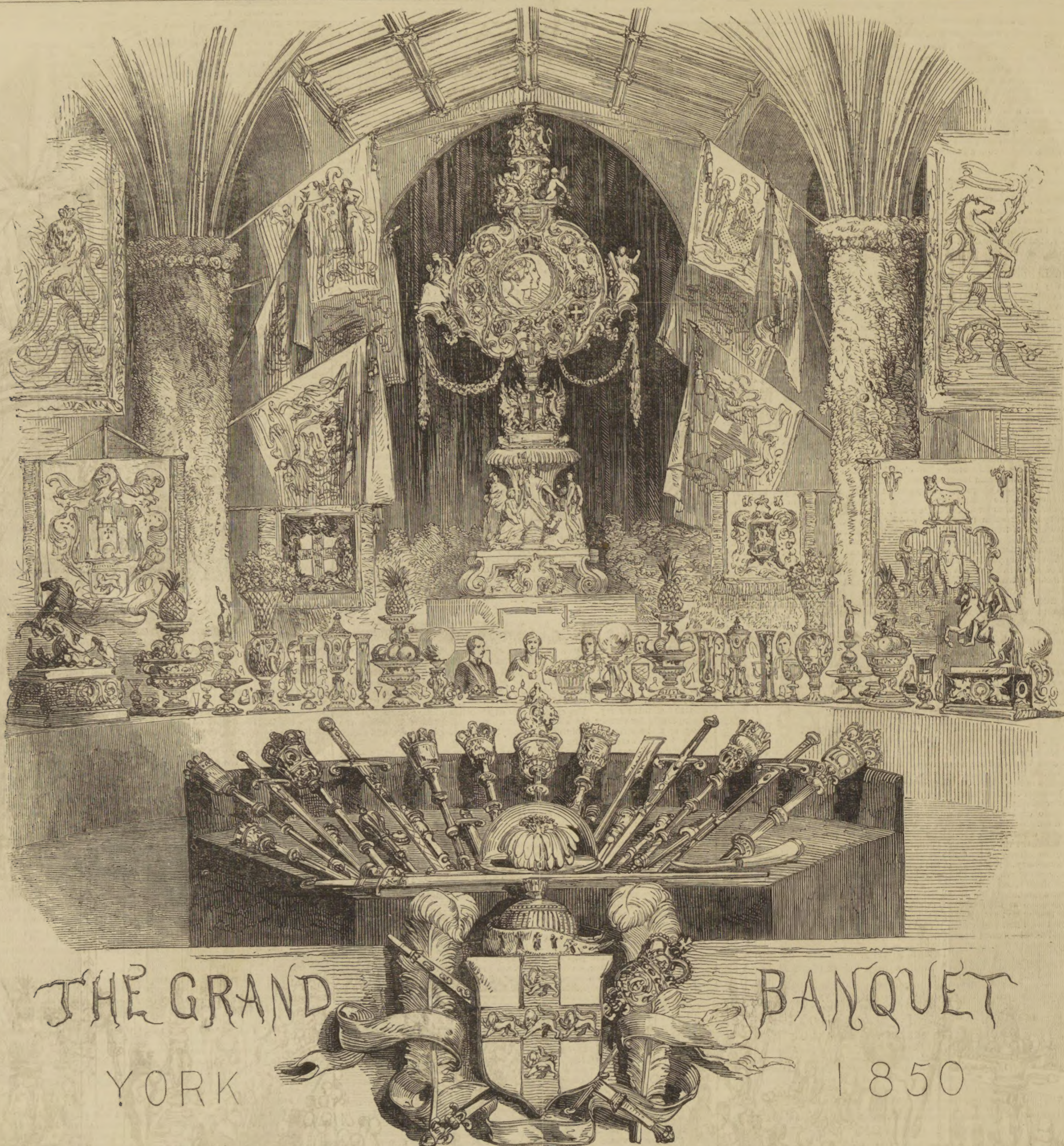
FOREIGN GRAPES.—In addition to the large supplies at present taking place of the fine description of grapes from Hamburg, and also the importations from Portugal, large arrivals of the esteemed grapes from Almeria have commenced taking place, causing the market to be largely supplied with a great variety of this fine fruit. The vessel *Little Fred*, just arrived from that place, has brought 1225 large and 25 small barrels; the *Antelope*, 1781 barrels; the *Lady Kinsale*, 1125 barrels and 646 half barrels; the *Milboy*, 985 barrels and 30 small barrels of this fruit; the produce of Spain.

FOREIGN PLATTING.—An importation has recently taken place by a steamer from France of a quantity of plating, consisting of cordnet and Manila hemp, a portion of the Manila plating containing a very small quantity of horse-hair plating mixed with it. This was understood to be the first instance in which hemp and horse-hair formed into plating had been imported in this mixed state, and it appears that the small quantity in proportion of horse-hair worked into the plating was for the purpose of stiffening it for manufacturing bonnets in this country, for which purpose it is likely to be used to some extent, and not merely for ornamental purposes.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Tuesday afternoon, a very melancholy occurrence took place at Griffin's Wharf, in Tooley-street, by which one man lost his life, and another is so severely injured that it cannot be said he is out of danger. The accident occurred in the following manner:—It is usual at this and other wharfs to have a large drum wheel for the purpose of raising or lowering heavy weights from the wharf to the barges below, and this is worked by men treading inside of it. Some casks of cocoa-nut oil were being lifted on the present occasion from a barge to the wharf, which, at the state of the tide, was a height of about sixteen feet. The casks, or "legers," as they are technically called, weighed upwards of a ton each; and six men, of the names of Hurley, Callaghan, Hayes, Looney, Crawley, and Reeve, who are occasional labourers at the wharf, were engaged in the work, which they had been at some little time, when, on hoisting one of the legers to within a foot of the top of the wharf, one of the men (and it cannot be ascertained which) called out "High enough," which was a signal for them to stop. Hayes, Looney, Crawley, and Reeve then jumped out, and the weight of the other two (Hurley and Callaghan) not being sufficient to support the leger, it descended back to the barge with great velocity, while the two poor men within the wheel were thrown about in every direction in the "drum" until it stopped, and they were taken out. Hurley, on being conveyed to Guy's Hospital, was found to be quite dead, from injuries to the head and ribs, and Callaghan has many severe scalp wounds, besides internal injuries, the result of which may be fatal.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The total number of deaths registered in the metropolitan districts in the week ending last Saturday was 845. The births registered were 1362, viz. 693 males, and 669 females. The amount of the mortality thus registered is lower than in any of the corresponding weeks of ten years (1840-49), except those of 1841 and 1845, when the deaths were less than 800; and it is much lower than in the same week of 1843 and 1848, when they rose above 1100. The present return shows a decrease on the average (corrected for increase of population) of 171 deaths. Taking the three classes of maladies which, together, destroyed more than half of the 845 persons who died last week, namely the epidemic, the tubercular, and those which affect the respiratory organs, it appears that, though there is a decrease in each of them, it is most remarkable in the epidemic. In this class the deaths enumerated are 188 (of which 137 occurred amongst children), whilst the corrected average is 256. Four children and an adult died of small-pox, 24 children of measles, 24 of hooping-cough, 5 of croup, 4 of thrush, 32 persons of scarlatina, 30 of diarrhoea and dysentery, and 49 of typhus. Small-pox continues to exhibit much less than the usual amount of fatality; most of the other complaints mentioned are near the average; typhus a little exceeds it.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer in the week was 29.519 in. The mean temperature was 42.3 deg., being lower by 3 deg. than that of the same week on an average of seven years. Since Sunday, it has been lower than the average on every day of the week; and on Thursday, when it was lowest, was 6.5 deg. below the average of the same day. The wind blew generally from the north-east.



THE GRAND YORK BANQUET 1850

THE ROYAL TABLE, AND MAYORALTY INSIGNIA.

GRAND BANQUET AT YORK. THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.

The fine old city of York has just been the scene of a magnificent Festival, which must be considered as one of the most interesting events in civic history; whether regarded for the splendour of the assembly, or in connexion with the great event which it was mainly designed to propitiate; namely, the Great Exhibition of International Industry in 1851.



ANCIENT "CAP OF MAINTENANCE."

The Banquet at York, in point of dignity the second city of the empire, originated in London, in the grand entertainment given, with the same patriotic object, in March last; and at which His Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Mayors and chief magistrates of the principal towns in the kingdom were present. It was but natural that this example should be followed by the great corporations of the country; and, after some correspondence on the subject, the proposition of the Lord Mayor of York (Mr. Seymour), to give a return banquet, was considered and discussed at a meeting of the Mayors and other civic authorities at Derby; when it was resolved that a subscription should be entered into for the purpose of enabling the Lord Mayor of York, in conjunction with the Municipalities of the United Kingdom, to receive the Prince Consort and the Lord Mayor of London on a scale of becoming magnificence. The invitations were accordingly issued for Friday, the 25th October, when nearly one hundred Mayors and heads of boroughs declared their intention to be present; the entire number of guests invited being 248, the full extent of the accommodation afforded by the Guildhall at York, in which the Banquet was appointed to be given.

FITTINGS OF THE GUILDHALL.

The Guildhall of York is situated in the rear of the Mansion House; it is a fine old Gothic apartment of the fifteenth century, built by the Mayor and Commonalty, and the Master and Brethren of the Guild of St. Christopher, A.D. 1446. Its dimensions are 96 feet long by 43 feet wide, and the height 30 feet to the centre of the roof, which is composed of oak, decorated with numerous grotesque figures carved in bosses, and supported by 10 octagonal oak pillars on stone bases. Each of these pillars is 21 feet 9 inches in height, and very massive though severally cut out of one single tree.

To M. Soyer was entrusted the providing of the dinner (which, by the way, cost about £600, exclusive of wines), as well as the general arrangement of the Hall and its decoration. In order to extend the accommodation, a considerable portion of the adjoining Sessions Court was taken down. There were five tables stretching longitudinally, east and west, in the body of the noble Hall; at the east end there were two tables more; and at the west end was the great circular table occupied by the most distinguished of the guests. Covers were laid for 248, and the tables in the body of the building were so arranged that all the company had an excellent view of the Royal table. Another effect of M. Soyer's plan of arranging the seats was, that the guests had the appearance of being all accommodated at one immense table; this effect was produced by the use of daisies of certain gradations, which had been nicely calculated for the purpose.

The great west window of the Guildhall, which is in the Perpendicular style, and which is filled with stained glass, has, at previous civic banquets given here, been beautifully illuminated; but in the present instance it was covered over with crimson cloth, in order to secure a better effect to a magnificent ornamental design of M. Soyer's, erected in front of the window, and immediately behind the great circular table. It consisted of a large emblematic vase, 20 feet in height, painted and modelled by Mr. Alfred Adams. Around the base is Britannia receiving specimens of industry from Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. From the centre springs a palm tree, surrounded by the City arms of London and York; medallion portraits of the Queen and Prince Albert, surrounded by the shields of the principal cities and towns of the United Kingdom, form the body of the vase; two figures of Ireland and Scotland form the handles; the Prince of Wales' emblem the neck, and the Royal arms the apex. Appended were graceful wreaths of flowers, in which predominated the symbols of the houses of York and Lancaster, the red and white rose; and, when a brilliant flood of gaslight, aided by powerful reflectors, was thrown upon this splendid decoration, the effect was very beautiful.

The whole of this part of the hall was profusely and elegantly adorned with crimson drapery, vases of flowers, evergreens, banners, &c.; and on either side of the great west window was a magnificent bust, one being that of Jupiter, and the other of Lucius Verres, the distinguished Roman patriot.



THE HUNDRED GUINEA DISH.—(DESCRIBED AT PAGE 350.)



THE BANQUET IN THE GUILDHALL AT YORK.

In front of the principal table, on a raised platform covered with purple cloth, was a collection of maces, state swords, and valuable civic insignia, belonging to the various corporate bodies, of all sizes and forms, varying in shape, ornaments, and design, wreathed with flowers and evergreens, through which there gleamed the bosses and incrustations of gold on the ancient maces, which had been wielded by generations of mayors, with the velvet sheaths and gaudy mountings of gigantic swords of state. The splendid honours borne by the chief magistrate of London were not added till the banquet had commenced; but the ancient city of Norwich crowned the gaudy grouping with its jewel-beset mace, a present from Queen Elizabeth herself. The York Sword ordinarily used is set with rubies, and is mounted with a large crystal, set transparent. The State Sword, only borne before the Sovereign by the Lord Mayor, is double-handled, and of great weight, and has a crimson velvet sheath, with gold mountings of griffins. The York Corporation Mace was the gift of Charles II.

The walls of the Guildhall were hung with crimson cloth, to the height of about ten feet, as were also the oak pillars. Above were suspended several paintings, including a portrait of the Marquis of Rockingham, by Reynolds; a portrait of Charles II.; also portraits of Lord Bingley, Sir John Lister Kaye,

Sir William Milner, and Lord Dundas, Lord Mayors of York. Besides the ordinary pendant gas-lights between the pillars of the arcade on each side, which were tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers, there were other gas-lights which lit up every feature of the picturesque baronial building. In the body of the Hall there were eight variegated Gothic lanterns; three suspended from the roof in the north aisle, three in the south, and one at either end of the middle aisle, in the centre of which there was a chandelier, its pendant stem entwined with the figure of a serpent, formed in gas. The two pillars of the Hall, nearest to the royal table, were wreathed with evergreens and flowers and serpentine gas-lights.

At the east end of the Hall was erected a handsome gallery for an orchestra, and a limited number of ladies to witness the banquet: it was ornamented with crimson drapery, oil-paintings, banners, evergreens, and flowers, and lit with pillars of gas, and Gothic lanterns.

The east, like the west window, was covered with crimson drapery, and in the centre was suspended a portrait of the present Lord Mayor of York, cleverly painted by Mr. Samuel Walker.

The banners of the several Mayors, suspended from the roof arcades, the gal-

lery, &c., were characteristically splendid: they bore the arms of the several cities and boroughs whence they were sent; the banner of York, worked by the Lady Mayoress, was conspicuous to the right of the chair, and the banner of London to the left. The Lord Provost of Edinburgh sent the ancient banner presented to the trades of that city by the Queen of James IV., and borne by them at the battle of Flodden Field.

Three magnificent carved oak chairs (from Mr. Greenwood's establishment) were placed in the Guildhall, for the use of Prince Albert, the Lord Mayor of London, and the Lord Mayor of York. The bills of fare (supplied by Messrs. Bellerby and Son) were most elaborately embossed with the Royal arms and a superb rich fruit border.

The tables shone with epergnes, plateaux, centre-pieces heaped up with pines, grapes, and the richest fruit, with silver plate, beneath innumerable lights. Among the embellishments were various productions in patent glass silvering, prepared expressly for the occasion, as being peculiarly appropriate to a festival to celebrate the approaching congress of the artistic industry of nations. These specimens consisted of gilt, silvered, and bronzed figures, bearing large globes of silvered glass. Two highly-chased salvers, on pedestals, at the head of the

building has been begun in every part. Some of the columns for the roof have been raised to their extreme height of 66 feet; those only of the transept being higher by 42 feet. An idea of the vast amount of material to be employed may be conceived from the fact that the entire length of the *sash bars alone* is above 202 miles. The contractors are confident that they will erect and make a "local habitation" of Mr. Paxton's design by the 1st January. A well-trained army of men, above 1000, and to be increased to 1500 in number, steam-engines and machinery wherever it is applicable, back their expectations.

During the past ten days the local committees have everywhere been condensing the applications for space from contributors. The Dublin committee, acting under suggestions from Mr. Wallis, a deputy from the executive committee, have guaranteed a faithful display of Irish industry. The Edinburgh committee demand 9111 feet space, principally for raw materials and manufactures. The Sheffield committee have considerably increased their proffered quota of contributions. There are 249 firms of German silver and Britannia metal and cutlery, who ask for 5500 feet of space. The Leeds committee are busy with their arrangements. The visiting associations are also increasing at Leeds, Selby, Exeter, Leicester, Devonport, Southampton, and Bradford, the mayor of which latter town is a staunch and active friend to the great enterprise. The average deposit is from 1s. to 6d. per week to pay all expenses. Mr. T. Martin, of Reigate, has offered to lads of the town who will save 1d. per week, to frank their visit, &c. to the Exhibition.

The meeting of the mayors at York on the morning after the dinner was of material advantage to certain districts—those in the cotton manufacture. Manchester and Glasgow were then and there urged to forward complete specimens of their local industrial employment (Manchester has been throughout laggard, from some selfish reason). The Mayor of Leicester promised to attend to the hosiery department of his town. Worcester was asked to send its best specimens of gloves. The ornamental iron was declared to be insufficient. Cutlery, hitherto meagrely promised from Sheffield, was to be looked after, as America, Belgium, and Germany will in this branch specially compete. A want of cordiality was reported to exist among the silver-platers of Birmingham (this great town has but poorly advanced the interests of the Exhibition up to the present time). The carpet and lace divisions were said to be well-selected. Macclesfield was affirmed to be behind in its silk; and the returns generally, in satins, velvets, gauzes, and crapes, it was stated, might be considerably bettered. The municipal officers of Leith, Hull, and Liverpool promised cases illustrative of the imports of their native towns.

Heavy woollen goods are to be supplied from the Yorkshire districts. A Birmingham firm will exhibit cutting and blocking machines—one especially for shaping the fronts of Wellington boots. Power-looms will be forwarded from Blackburn.

The foreign authorities have been especially alive. Russia has already several cases of goods in the metropolitan docks. France has received official directions for the forwarding of her contributions.

Bavaria has applied for more space in the fine-art department. There are returns in metal-work, *papier-maché*, porcelain, and silk, expected from Germany at large. Belgium will send a varied and extensive display of manufactures and textile fabrics.

The Central Committee of the United States, at a meeting on the 16th Sept., President Fillmore in the chair, after reading communications from the American Minister in London, presented the following list of articles which it was believed their vast territories would forward:—Beef, pork, hams, butter and cheese, wool, hair, feathers, down, fur, lard, candles, honey, wax, spermaceti, skins, hides, leather, wheat, flour, straw, plait, cotton, rice, tobacco, sugar, all descriptions of timber, building stores, precious metals, cutlery, locks, rifles, bowie-knives, clocks, gold pens, all agricultural machinery, printing presses, pianos, iron and metal work, coal of all sorts, textile and fibrous manufactures of every description, &c.; which Mr. T. Grenough, of London, would take charge on arrival here.

Gossip is liberal in its thousand rumours and suggestions. The *Athenæum* recommends the lighting of the parks after this occasion. A club of foreign merchants to receive visitors is talked of in the City. The *Chronicle* properly reproaches the great City companies with their apathy and selfish indifference. None of the masters, wardens, or other officers appear upon the City committees. The labours of the executive committee respecting the awards of space to the applications will forthwith commence. They will determine the relative proportions to be borne by the four great divisions one to the other in the Exhibition; and, after minute examination of the claims, &c., of the various local committees, will decide on the amount to be allotted to each in the several departments.

Preparations are in progress to accommodate foreign visitors in the suburbs, and to organise local committees of the tradesmen most likely to be interested, who shall be responsible for all the arrangements; the terms, &c. of which should be officially registered by the commissioners, or their agents, and foreign consuls.

Mr. Wyld, of Charing-cross, has just issued a neatly engraved Outline Elevation and Plan of the Great Building, the price of which is One Penny.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE PREL STATUE AT BIRMINGHAM.—The subscription for this object is not advancing very rapidly; but there appears to be little doubt that the sum of £2000, which is the amount required, will be realised. During the last few days the following amounts have been received:—From the workpeople of Mr. William Mitchell, £2 4s.; Messrs. W. and F. Room, £3; Mr. G. Homer, Solihull, £2; workpeople of Messrs. James Cartland and Son, £5; Messrs. William Blews and Son, £2 2s.; Athletic Institute, 10s. 6d.; workpeople of Messrs. Day and Millward, 10s. 8d.; Mr. John Kendrick (third subscription), £1; and Mr. George Unite (second subscription), £1 1s.

GISBOROUGH MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.—The inhabitants of Gisborough and neighbourhood were entertained on the evenings of Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday week, by a course of lectures by Mr. Jabez Inwards, on phrenology and mesmerism, which were well attended, a great proportion of the audience comprising the grace and beauty of the vale of Cleveland.

ENTHRONEMENT OF THE NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF BIRMINGHAM.—Dr. Ullathorne, in accordance with the recent Papal bull, was on Monday enthroned at the cathedral in Bath-street as Roman Catholic Bishop of Birmingham, his spiritual jurisdiction extending over the counties of Warwick, Worcester, Stafford, Berks, and Oxford, with the administration of Nottingham. In consequence of the novelty of the ceremony, and the discussions to which the Pope's ecclesiastical appointments have given rise, the cathedral, before the commencement of the service, was densely crowded; but it was evident that a large portion of those present were attracted by motives of curiosity, and were not members of the Roman Catholic Church. Pontifical high mass was celebrated by the bishop, assisted by Dr. Weedall, and a very numerous retinue of priests. The sermon, announced to be preached by Dr. Newman, formerly of the Established Church, but now Father Superior of the Oratorians in Birmingham, excited, by anticipation, most interest, and led, without doubt, to the numerous attendance of Protestants, who were to be seen in all parts of the cathedral. The attendance at the Cathedral in the evening, to hear Dr. Ullathorne's inaugural discourse, was quite as numerous as that of the morning. He stated that the office of Bishop was not voluntarily assumed, but was an appointment by the Holy Pontiff, to whose authority the Catholic clergy were bound to submit. The Right Rev. Prelate dwelt at great length upon the duties and responsibilities of a Bishop. They were purely spiritual, not secular or political; and as the interests of eternity were infinitely more important than those of time, so the office of Bishop was higher and its duties more onerous than those of an earthly Prince or Potentate. Throughout the entire sermon, which was eminently plain and practical, the doctor never in the slightest degree referred to the controversy now waging against the Pope's assumption.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERIES ON THE YORK AND NORTH MIDLAND RAILWAY.—Very extensive robberies of valuable goods have for some time past taken place in connexion with this railway, and the result of investigations just made have led to the discovery of a system of plunder reaching over a period of years. Since 1847, the company have been called upon to make good many claims of lost goods, consisting of damasks, silks, woollen cloths, mantles, dresses, pilot-coats, gin, rum, and other consignments, and four persons, formerly in the company's service, are now in custody, who, it is alleged, have supported themselves and families by a wholesale system of theft, for the last two years, by robbing the goods trains of the company at Middlethorpe station, where they stop.

ALARMING AND DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN YORK.—On the night of Tuesday last the ancient city of York was visited by a dreadful conflagration at the extensive premises of Mr. Catley, raff-merchant, in Skeldergate, and it is estimated that £3000 will not cover the loss sustained. Shortly after eleven o'clock flames were seen issuing from the roof and windows of the saw-mill, a large building on the right hand side of the raff-yard. An alarm was, as a matter of course, instantly raised, and in a few minutes multitudes of persons were on the spot ready to render assistance in counteracting the destructive element. All efforts, however, on the part of the firemen seemed abortive for several hours, as the fire raged with as much fury as ever; and it was not until between four and five o'clock next morning, that the flames became so far subdued, as to dissipate all fears of their spreading any further. The saw-mill, which is entirely gutted, the burnt walls only remaining standing, was a valuable building, containing a large quantity of machinery, worked by steam power, for sawing timber of all kinds, cutting veneers, and wood-turning generally. The machinery is rendered useless, and now lies scattered about among huge masses of charred beams and ashes. It may be observed, that the raff-yard belonging to Mr. Catley covers a considerable area, and was surrounded by sheds and dwellings. One shed, which contained a quantity of mahogany, is entire y destroyed, along with its contents; another shed is half burnt; and two houses, where some of Mr. Catley's workmen resided, have been gutted by the flames. It is satisfactory to state that no life has been sacrificed, neither has there been any accident to a single individual engaged at the fire. Nothing definite is known respecting the origin of the conflagration, but it is supposed that some sawdust had ignited in the saw-mill, and hence the great destruction of property which we have related. In the raff-yard, and the buildings adjoining, it is estimated that there was wood and other property worth not far short of £10,000; consequently, considering the combustible nature of the materials which the fire had to play upon, it is fortunate that the damage is less than the value of one-third of the timber destroyed. Mr. Catley is insured in the Yorkshire Insurance Company to the extent of £1000 only, and, if he should not be insured in some other office, his loss will be a serious one. During the greater part of the following day the fire-engines were, at intervals, in operation, as the conflagration was not totally extinguished.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

JUVENUS.—The Grand Tournament will be held at the St. George's Chess Club. That, therefore, is the proper club for you to join.

B. C. H., A CAMBRIDGE GRADUATE, SEA-SERPENT, PHILO-MATH.—They shall be examined. D.—The lines are very creditable to your young friend's powers; but our space is too limited to admit of their insertion.

BATH DUO.—Your solution of Problem No. 351 is incorrect. Examine it again.

CAPE TOWN.—It is too true, as we found out very shortly after the Problem appeared. J. E.—A player must not capture any piece in the act of Castling.

J. L. P.—You are correct in the principle upon which the solution of the Kling and Horwitz study is effected. 2. Your own Problem is now under consideration.

W. H. O.—We can give no decision unless the precise circumstances are stated.

R. B. W., Oxford.—How do you propose to mate 1: your last if Black, for his first move, play B to Q 3d?

BE LART.—Surely an easy mate in two moves. 1. Q to her 4th (ch); 2. Kt to K 4th—mate!

J. W. C., Langport; M. P., Pitts N. Chiswick.—1. Your suggestions relative to the Chess Congress next year shall not be forgotten. 2. See the *Chess-Player's Chronicle* for November, just out, for the information you require.

HIPPOTAMUS.—Your adversary could compel you to retract the last move, and place your King out of check.

THICK, & P. L.—We are sorry to say they are quite unsuited for publication.

J. B., Worcester.—1. If the funds of your Club permit, you should obtain the chief English standard treatise on the game; these, with the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*, will form an ample library for the present. 2. The price of the forthcoming work on game endings, by Kling and Horwitz, will be 6s. to subscribers, and 8s. to the public at large.

TRUE BLUE.—Everything, we rejoice to say, proceeds most favourably for the expected tournament next year. Already in France the subject is awakening the liveliest enthusiasm, and a corresponding interest will, no doubt, be manifested by the German and Italian players, as soon as they become acquainted with the project.

H. H., City-road.—Very smartly played by White. The other games promised we have no doubt will prove equally acceptable.

THICK, & P. L.—We are sorry to see from the advertisement of the "Staunton Chess-men" in another part of our paper, that they may be had now, in a plain mahogany box, for 25s. the set. They are, therefore, not only the best, but the cheapest men you can have.

AGRICOLA.—Send a Post-office order, payable to the publisher of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*, 21, King William-street, Strand, and he will forward you a set free of cost for carriage.

BETA.—It cannot be solved in the way you propose.

B. J.—The whole of the games in the Grand Tournament will be printed; and we believe it is intended that every subscriber of a guinea and upwards shall be entitled to a copy of them.

J. A. E.—What is the peculiarity of your new Chess-table?

CECILIUS.—The key move to M. Klesitzky's "Position Curieuse," Enigma No. 602, is—1. P to Q 5th.

PROVINCIAL PRESS.—The heads of country Chess Clubs should lose no time in forming committees for the purpose of raising subscriptions and appointing their champions, to carry out the object of the great assemblage next year.

C. M. J.—Your solution of the beautiful little Problem No. 349 is egregiously wrong, as a moment's examination must show you.

T. Guildford.—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the Rules and By-Laws of the new Chess Club at Guildford.

A CAMBRIDGE GRADUATE.—It shall have immediate insertion.

B. C. H.—We see no mate in six moves, if Black play correctly.

K. Paris; H. S., New York; S. N., Nottingham.—Private communications have been forwarded.

B. B.—The very clever Enigma, No. 613, is so instructive, that we must leave you and other young players to work out the mystery without any assistance from us.

BATH DUO.—The solution of Enigma No. 609 is accomplished as follows:—1. K to his 5th; 2. Kt to K 6th; 3. B to Q 3d; and 4. B mates.

AMICUS.—Incessant practice with good players, and a judicious course of Chess study, will soon give you a competent knowledge of the game. See notice above to J. B.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 351, by P. of Graham's Town; MILES, MIXES, JUAN, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 352, by W. B. W., J. D. B., S. W. H., and R. M., are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 353, by T. D. B., R. D. M., YARMOUTH DUO, JUVENUS, CARLO, F. P. G. R., SIGMA, ST. EDMUND, R. H. T., J. H. K., B. S., J. C. J., J. P., BATH DUO, OMICRON, DEREYON, E. M., HENRICUS JOHANNES, DELLARY, J. W., HUNSLY, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by M. P., P. of Graham's Town; SENEX, S. W. H., R. D. M., R. H. J., J. P., DEREYON, are correct. All others are wrong.

SIMPLE SIMON.—Much too obvious. | E. M.—Neat, but far from original.

* * * Very many communications on Chess must stand over until next week.

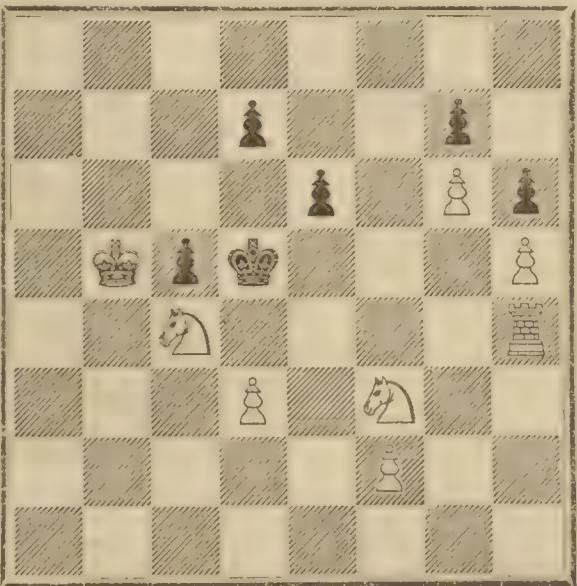
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 352.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K 6th	P takes B	4. Kt to Q B 3d (ch)	K to Q B 4th
2. R to K Kt 4th	P to K 4th	5. R to Q B 4th—Mating.	
3. K to Q 7th	K to Q 4th		

PROBLEM NO. 354.

By ST. EDMUND, of Ipswich.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

SECOND MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.

WHITE (London).	BLACK (Amsterdam).
18. B to K Kt 4th	17. P to K B 3d
	18. Q B to K B 2d
	London to play.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

GAME BETWEEN MR. W.—L., M.P., AND CAPTAIN KENNEDY.

(King's Bishop's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Capt. K.)	WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Capt. K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. K R to Kt 4th	Q to K R 6th (ch)
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	18. K to his 2d c	Q to K R 7th (ch)
3. K B to Q B 4th	Q to K R 5th (ch)	19. K to Q 3d	Castles
4. K to B sq	P to Q 3d	20. Q B takes P	K to K B 7th
5. P to Q 4th	P to K Kt 4th	21. P to Q B 3d	Kt to K 4th (ch)
6. K Kt to B 3d	Q to K R 4th	22. Q B takes Kt	P takes B
7. P to K R 4th	K B to K Kt 2d	23. P to Q 5th	P takes Q P
8. K to Kt sq	Q B to K Kt 5th	24. B takes P	P to K B 4th
9. K R P takes P	Q B takes Kt	25. R to K Kt 5th	P takes P (ch)
10. P takes B	Q takes Kt P (ch)	26. P takes P	R takes B (ch)
11. K to B sq	K Kt to K 2d	27. P takes R	P to K 5th (ch)
12. Q Kt to B 3d	K R to K Kt sq	28. K to Q B 4th	Q to K Kt 3d (d)
13. K R to K 3d	Q to K R 3d	29. Q to K Kt 4th (ch)	K to Kt sq
14. Kt to Q 5th	K takes Kt	30. Q to K Kt 3d (ch)	K to R sq
15. B takes Kt	P to Q B 3d	31. R takes B (d)	R to Q B sq (ch)
16. B to Q Kt 3d	Q Kt to Q 2d		And White resigned.

(A) This move of Black's Queen was made in anticipation of his antagonist's next move (Q to K Kt 4th, ch), and in the hope, which was realized, of subsequently being able to give the fatal check with the R to Q B sq.

(B) White now commits the irretrievable error of taking the Bishop; but an examination of the position will show, we think, that, under any circumstances, he could scarcely have done better than make a drawn game.

THE CHESS CONGRESS OF 1851.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—I must crave indulgence for intruding upon you; but, having read in your admirable Journal the excellent letter of my chess-brother, Captain Kennedy, of Brighton, I cannot refrain from recording my unqualified approval of what he has written on the subject, and the happy and lively style in which he has expressed his opinion. Since the idea was first talked of at the last meeting of the Yorkshire Chess Association, in May, of which I had the honour to be Chairman, I have been anxious to see it carried out; and I trust the gallant Captain's letter will arouse the warriors of Chess like the blast of a trumpet. Though in the "sere and yellow leaf," Captain Kennedy has done me the honour to place my name among a host of constellations; and, although I feel my deficiency as an actor in the great drama, as a contributor to the necessary funds I shall be proud to present five pounds to the managing committee, as soon as appointed. As brother chess-players, let us dismiss all jealousy, irritability, and pride of former position, and unite cordially in the good work. I, for one, hope to be present at the tournament, that I may give the right hand of fellowship to many a celebrated brother. I shall be delighted to encounter any one who will consider me worthy the trouble, and I promise to take a sound beating with all the equanimity possible.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, SAMUEL NEWNAM.

The Park, near Nottingham, Oct. 23, 1850.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Monday last, Henry Denham, who is suspected of having been one of the persons that attacked and robbed Mr. Cureton, of the British Museum, in the City a short time back, was convicted of an aggravated assault upon and attempt to rob Mr. Miller, artist's colourman, Long-acre, on the night of the 21st of August last, in the public thoroughfare. He was sentenced to 20 years' transportation.

The parish of Whitechapel is setting an excellent example to the metropolitan parishes whose churchyards will be closed under the operations of the new Interments Act. Under the superintendence of Mr. Curtis, who planned and planted the new Victoria Park, the churchyard is now being planted with evergreen and deciduous shrubs and trees. As it is a well-ascertained fact that trees absorb and convert the noxious gases given off by the process of decomposition, we hope that so laudable an example will be universally followed.

A notification has just been issued to the following effect:—That it is the intention of the Lord Chancellor (as soon as practicable) to issue an order, directing that all the causes and matters, which, at the time of the resignation of the Vice-Chancellor Sir James Wigram, were attached to his court, shall be transferred and attached to the court of the Vice-Chancellor Sir James Lewis Knight Bruce, and that all the causes and matters which, at the time of the death of the late Vice-Chancellor of England, were attached to his court, shall be transferred and attached to the court of the new Vice-Chancellor.

The Rev. Professor Holmes, of Shrewsbury, died of apoplexy last Tuesday, in an omnibus. He had gone to the station, intending to visit Chester, but, feeling unwell, re-entered the vehicle in order to return home. When the omnibus arrived at his residence, he was found at the bottom quite dead.

Cape of Good Hope papers to the 14th of August state that the settlement was free from any additional disturbance, and there appeared to be a general expectation that, after the terrible examples set them, when in opposition to the authorities, the native tribes beyond the frontier would be more observant of treaties than they have hitherto been, and that, in those distant regions, something like tranquillity would prevail for the future. The Caffr fever had been attended with great mortality in the Zulu country.

On Friday morning week, a stag of enormous size passed through the General Railway station at Perth, from Atholl forest, to Edinburgh, for the purpose of being stuffed. Its weight was upwards of twenty-two stone. The antlers were of great expansion, and each spread into nine branches.

It is officially stated in Stockholm, that the population of Sweden at the end of the year 1845 was 3,316,535. The cholera has broken out in Gothenburgh and other places.

The house now building for Tom Thumb at Bridgeport, Connecticut (United States), is said to be a remarkable edifice in some respects. The little fellow has rather grand notions of space, and has planned for himself ample rooms, wide passages, and lofty entrances, as if it were a mansion for Patagonians. In other respects the house is extremely well contrived in all its arrangements, for the convenience and comfort of its inmates.

The fishing-schooner *Harp*, of Rochford, United States, having lately been found fishing too near the shore in Bay Chaleur, was seized by the British Revenue officers, and will be sold by auction.

Advices from Clarksville, Tennessee, state that from one-third to one-half of the tobacco crop has been killed by severe frost.

A monster steamer, 400 feet in length, and to cost 420,000 dollars, has been contracted for at Cincinnati, to run as a regular ten-days' packet between Louisville and New Orleans.

The North Oxford, Massachusetts, cotton factory was destroyed by fire on the 7th ult., entailing a loss of 35,000 dollars.

Accounts under date October 11th bring intelligence that a virulent disease, supposed to be cholera, had broken out at Kernstown, Virginia, (United States).

The steamer *Meteor*, whilst on her passage from the Red River to New Orleans, on the 22nd ult., caught fire and was burned to the water's edge.

A valuable vein of copper ore has been discovered about twenty miles from Philadelphia, on the Schuylkill river.

The arrival of a number of liberated English convicts from Bermuda, lately, has caused much anxiety at Baltimore, United States. Energetic measures were about being taken to prevent such persons being landed again there.

Mr. William Marshall, senior searcher, has been appointed to the situation of landing surveyor of customs at the port of London, vacant by the promotion of Mr. Charles Knox to the situation of president of that office.

At the Norfolk quarter sessions, on Wednesday week, it was determined to reduce the wages paid to the rural police, so as to effect a saving of £945, or 2-16ths of a penny in the pound, upon the assessment of the county.

At Glenmoriston, Sir Henry Meux, Mr. Arabin, and party, killed 19 stags during the season, and they had very good sport among the grouse. It is satisfactory to learn that the grouse were healthy. Sir Henry has left plenty of birds on the ground, so as to ensure good sport next season.

An improvement in curing sugar has been discovered in Barbadoes, which, it is supposed, will save above £50,000 per annum to that island.

The small-pox has broken out with great virulence at Barbadoes. Several persons who were vaccinated some years ago had taken the disease.

Last week, a grocer, of Cambeltown, receiving a cask of train oil per steamer, very late in the evening, left it in the street. The next morning he found that some mischievous schoolboys had rolled the cask to the grating of a sewer, over which they placed the bung-hole and knocked out the bung. Of course, the cask was empty.

Illicit distillation has become very rife in the Highlands. Two large establishments were discovered last week.

H. Sickling, Esq., is appointed Master of the Supreme Court at South Australia.

Captain J. M. Gambier is appointed Governor of the new prison at Dartmoor, and William Morrisid, Esq., Deputy-Governor.

The General Board of Health have appointed Mr. H. R. Williams, the accountant of the General Steam Navigation Company, to be Treasurer and Accountant under the Metropolitan Interments Act.

Havannah accounts to the 8th ult. state that great excitement existed there in consequence of a report that 6000 men were congregated in the United States ready to embark for another expedition under Lopez. The Captain-General had disbanded the volunteers through fear that they were leagued with invaders. The soldiers slept on their arms, and the navy was in the best possible order. The disarming of volunteers, caused considerable excitement between the captain-general and the citizens. The rumour is thought to have originated with sugar speculators, to keep prices down.

A letter from Vienna of the 21st states that extensive beds of sulphur have been discovered on the banks of the Red Sea, near Keusch.

A carter at Liverpool, who always carried about with him the savings of many years of industry and self-denial, amounting to upwards of 100 guineas, was robbed a few days ago by a fellow-lodger, who abstracted his trousers, containing the hoard, from under his pillow. The thief decamped in the night, and when taken by the police £55 was found in his possession. The carter told the magistrate that he "never dare trust the banks; they were always a breaking, or summut."

At Upsal, in Sweden, on the 12th ult., a fire broke out in the Royal Hospital, an immense building. The flames spread with great violence, and were increased by a strong north wind. In a little while the whole building was a mass of flame, and the beds, 900 in number, and all other things it contained, were reduced to cinders. The fire continued burning until nothing was left standing but the outer walls. At the commencement of the conflagration, all efforts were employed to rescue the sick; and, out of 711, all were saved except 23, who were burned to death. These 23 were all affected with mental alienation, and were confined in cells, in the third story of one of the wings.

At a meeting of magistrates held at the Surrey House, Newington-causeway, last week, with reference to forming a constabulary force for the county, it is understood that it was determined to have a force, mounted or otherwise, to the extent of between 70 and 80 men, for Surrey.

On Wednesday last, an enormous shoal of fine herrings entered Little Lochbroom, Inverness-shire, to the delight of the natives, who are very successful in their takes of fish. The loch is literally swarming with fish.

The county of Essex is said to have saved some thousands per annum, by making the police force the relieving officers for tramps.

A sub-committee of the nuisance-suppression section of the Manchester town council have reported the consumption of smoke is quite practicable, and they cite a large number of cases in which manufacturers have effectually prevented the nuisance of smoke, and in every instance with a considerable saving of fuel.

The imports of foreign grain, &c., into Liverpool for the fortnight ending 23d of October, 1850, were:—105,626 bushels wheat, 5549 bags ditto, 34,701 barrels flour, 6153 bags ditto, 150 bags farina, 2½ barrels ditto, 25,520 bushels beans.

The Commissioners of Inland Revenue have fined the Dundee and Arbroath Railway Company in £100, for overcharge on parliamentary, or third-class, passengers, besides taxing the whole of the money paid by the passengers at the rate of 5 per cent., as if it had been paid by first and second-class passengers. Similar overcharges made by the Stirlingshire Midland Junction are to be dealt with in the same way, under the General Railway Act.

The coroner's inquest into the circumstances attending the death of the late Rev. G. E. Hollest, which was commenced on the 31st Sept., was resumed and concluded, at the White Hart Inn, Frimley, on Tuesday last, when the jury agreed to a unanimous verdict of "Wilful murder against Iliam Smith, Levi Harwood, and James Jones;" expressing, at the same time, their opinion that the evidence laid before them was not sufficient to justify a verdict of wilful murder against Samuel Harwood. The jury also declared that there had been no evidence adduced before them to show by which of the three other prisoners the fatal shot had been fired.

The tug-steamer *Powerful*, which has been for a long period engaged in towing lighters, &c., about Harwich Harbour, being required at Dover, was steaming her way thither under the charge of a Dover pilot, when, under circumstances not yet elicited, she struck upon the Long Sand, and ultimately sunk in deep water, at about 9 p.m. on Saturday last. The crew were picked up on Sunday morning, and taken to Shoreham, Kent.



TERCENTENARY ANNIVERSARY OF KING'S SCHOOL, SHERBORNE.

TERCENTENARY ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE KING'S SCHOOL, SHERBORNE.

An interesting festival was held on the 23rd ult., in commemoration of the Tercentenary Anniversary of the foundation of the King's School, at Sherborne, founded by King Edward VI., by letters-patent dated May 13th, 1550; unavoidable obstacles having prevented its being kept on the exact anniversary.

The weather was very favourable, and the gathering very large, owing as well to the anxiety of all old Sherbornians, who were within anything like distance, to meet their old school-fellows, as to the very large attendance of gentry from the immediate neighbourhood. The arrangements were under the direction of a committee, amongst whom were the Earl Digby, Lord-Lieutenant of the county, the Earl of Ilchester, the Right Honourable the Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, Right Hon. S. March Phillips, the Warden of Wadham College, Oxford, Sir W. Medleycott, Mr. Bruce Pryce, and other celebrated old pupils of the School, with the members of the county, some of the leading gentry in the neighbourhood, and the Governors and others connected with it.

At half-past ten o'clock, the company assembled in the School-room, and a procession was formed, headed by the beadle, followed by the Governors of the School, the boys and masters, and some two or three hundred ladies and gentlemen; they proceeded to the church, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. R. Lyon, D.D., some time Head Master, after which the company returned to the School-room, where an address was delivered by the present Head Master, the Rev. H. D. Harper, M.A., Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, tracing, at considerable length, the rise and progress of the School, from its foundation to the present time, and claiming a great number of celebrated men, as well in the world at large as in the universities, as having been educated at the School.

A party of about 300 ladies and gentlemen afterwards sat down to an elegant *déjeuner* in the Town-hall, where some very excellent speeches were delivered. There was also another meeting in the evening, when upwards of 120 gentlemen sat down to dinner, and passed a very joyous evening in the renewal of old associations and the recollections of former days. Some of the

party had been at the School before the beginning of the present century, and had travelled long distances to attend on the occasion.

The King's School at Sherborne was the first of Edward's foundation, in all probability owing its position to the Protector Somerset, who at the time held the estates of Sherborne Castle. After the death of Edward, the estates were restored to the See of Sarum, to which they properly belonged; and Bishop Jewel took an active part in the arrangement of the School premises. Among the books of the library are presents from Jewel, the Hon. Robert Boyle, Earl Bristol, William Lord Digby, Sir Phillip Sydenham, Bart., "the learned Thomas Windham," and others. The School suffered much in the civil wars; and when the forces of the Parliament occupied Sherborne Castle, the warden and several of the governors were amongst those who were imprisoned, and whose estates were confiscated; and the emblems of Royalty about the premises caused the anger of Captain Helyer, "a Capitayne of ye Parliamente." The estates of the School have considerably increased within the last century, and give it a high position amongst the leading schools of England.

THE BRITISH EMBASSY AT COPENHAGEN.—On Wednesday, the 16th ult., a dinner was given by the Marshal of the Court Lovetzau, on the 25th anniversary of Sir Henry Wynn's residence as British Ambassador Extraordinary at the Court of Denmark. The King of Denmark, on this occasion, presented to Sir Henry, by the hands of Chamberlain Von Reetz, Minister for Foreign Affairs, a tankard of the most beautiful workmanship, produced in the atelier of M. Michelsen, of this city. On the four sides were portraits of the four Danish Monarchs to whom Sir Henry had been accredited; and it bore the following inscription:—

This Tankard is presented by FREDERICK VII. to SIR HENRY W. WYNN, who, as the Representative of four British Sovereigns to four Kings of Denmark, has promoted the continuance of, and confirmed the good understanding between, Great Britain and Denmark.

The banquet was of the most splendid description. The Hereditary Prince of Denmark, the diplomatic corps, all the Ministers, and many persons of distinction attended at it. The warmest feelings of regard and respect were manifested towards Sir Henry Wynn by all present, not only for his services as ambassador, but also for his private worth and amiable character, which have so much endeared him to every one who has had the honour of his acquaintance.

STEAM-SHIPS IN AMERICA.—Within the last three or four weeks there have been launched no less than seven large steam-ships, viz.—the *Prometheus*, *Humboldt*, *St. Lawrence*, *Pacific*, *Brownsville*, and *Louisiana* (first known as the *Matamoras*), and *Union*. Another, the *Placer*, for Davis and Brooks, to run in the Gulf of Mexico, will, probably, be launched before the close of next week. During the same time, five steamers have either gone to sea, or made their trial trips, viz.—the *Pacific*, *Florida*, *New World*, *Franklin*, and *Columbia*. There are now at this port twenty steam-ships, either on the stocks or receiving their machinery, whose aggregate tonnage is about 35,000 tons. Several of them will be ready for sea this season. Besides these, about twenty sail of craft of various descriptions are in progress in the yards of the city and its suburbs.—*New York Paper*.

On digging for the foundations of a new church at Ilfracombe, a most abundant spring of pure water, an article hitherto unknown in that town, was discovered.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

At length the Winter Fashions have made their appearance; every house has brought out its novelty, each rivalling the other in elegance and richness.

Among mantelets it is very difficult to discover that which will carry off the palm for good taste and elegance: will it be this somewhat longer sleeve, this a little shorter, this one a little wider, or that a little narrower? is the front of the mantelet to terminate in a point, or is it to be rounded off, or is it to be a little closer or fuller? These various shades of difference in shape are represented by charming patterns.

In bonnets, velvet prevails. The shapes are open, in order to give room to puffed-out hair-bands, drawn in at the bottom, and setting round the face; the crowns are thrown back *en calotte*, called *Jockey*, but without the horse-shoe, though this latter style is old. The insides of the bonnets are for the most part trimmed with velvet ribbon; there are also many velvet drawn bonnets, trimmed with plaited velvet or black lace, and contrasting shades of velvet are often used instead of alternating velvet and lace. The favourite colours, or shades, are scabious, straw, violet, grey beaver, rose, white, and two new colours, dove and fire. The bonnet trimmings are velvet flowers, with foliage of satin of the same colour as the bonnet; small weeping willows of feathers, or platted ornaments of two contrasting shades. Velvets and terry velvets are also united; grey beaver with rose, scabious and black, violet velvet with black lace. There are also a few drawn satin bonnets.

Cloth is adopted for morning walking dresses, *redingote* form, open down the front, and embroidered in arabesque pattern, in silk braid and other trimming; the sleeves are worked at bottom, and open, to admit underneath cambric or muslin sleeves tight at the wrist; the body is embroidered to match the skirts. With this *redingote* is worn a *pardessus* of the same cloth, embroidered in front and at bottom with braiding of from two to two-and-a-half inches wide. We have also seen dresses of woollen stuff, called *armure*, with a wave-in border at the bottom of the skirt. Thus, the skirts of these dresses have three borders, each having five satin stripes of lighter shade than the ground of the dress: the spaces between the borders are the same as that formed by the five stripes, so that the ornament comes up to more than half the length of the skirt. The whole of the body is striped, but the sleeves have similar stripes only at the bottom. The more showy dresses, and a little *decolletées*, are square in front (Louis XV. style), the body pointed, the skirt plain, and but few flowers. The colours are sombre and plain; the materials are velvet, satin, damask, watered, antique, and some plaids for the theatres and half dress. These dresses are always worn with open sleeves, trimmed with *engageantes* of lace; and to shelter from the cold, satin ends of sleeves edged with fur.

Short velvet cloaks, richly embroidered either in satin stitch, silk braid, or gimp, are decidedly in vogue, the preferred colours being burnt bread and black. Short velvet cloaks, of the paletot shape, half tight, trimmed with lace embroidered entirely in satin stitch, and with narrow braiding, are also worn. There are also to be seen plain short Cashemire or cloth cloaks, cut in the shape of a bell, and somewhat long.

On mantelets of silk entirely embroidered velvet ribbon is worn; or stamped velvet flowers upon the stuff, produce a very pleasing effect. The braid used for the arabesque pattern is commonly plain, or only has a thick cord, and is about half to three-quarters of an inch wide.

For walking, boots, entirely of leather, are the most fashionable; the upper part of supple leather, like a thin stuff, and the lower part in varnished leather.

The Illustrations.—Walking-dress: Drawn velvet bonnet trimmed with black blonde, and a small marabout feather. *Satin reps' mantelet*, trimmed with two rows of deeply scalloped Chantilly lace. Dress of *Pekin satiné*, with two rows of wide braid and one row of narrow: the width of the ornament is two inches and a half, and the space between also two inches and a half. Velvet mantelet, with arabesque in silk braiding, a quarter of an inch wide, and satin stitch, slightly fitting to the waist, wide sleeves, and entirely embroidered. Cap of Alençon lace, with flat bows of ribbon, and lappets of the same. *Engageantes* of India muslin, with two rows of Mechlin lace, one above the other.

The gentleman's hat, with rather a large brim, high crown, and somewhat wide at the top. Turned down collars are going out of fashion. Coat, open in front, the skirts short and narrow; the waist still long, but they are becoming shorter. *Pardessus* short, closed in front, with a double row of buttons, and thinly wadded. Semi-large trousers, hanging straight down, ornamented with a band on the outside seam.

These articles are from the establishment of Laurent Richard, tailor to the late King Louis Philippe.



WALKING DRESS.

WALKING DRESS.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF PALMELLA.

LETTERS from Lisbon, dated October 13, announce the fatal termination of the illness of the Duke of Palmella, on the 12th, when he expired in the midst of his numerous family. He met his approaching fate in a most courageous manner, retaining his faculties to the last; and one of his last requests, before receiving the sacrament and taking leave of his family, was that his body might be opened after death, in order that the real nature of his protracted sufferings should be known and communicated, for the good of humanity, to the eminent medical practitioners whom the Duke had so recently consulted in Paris and London.

The Duke of Palmella was born on the 8th of May, 1781, and had, consequently, completed his sixty-ninth year. A very considerable part of his life was dedicated to the diplomatic service of Portugal, which he represented at the Congress of Vienna, in 1814; and he was one of the General Committee of the eight powers who signed the Peace of Paris. When the debate respecting the slave-trade took place in the Congress, he warmly opposed the immediate abolition by Portugal, which had been demanded by Lord Castlereagh. He was also one of the foreign ministers who signed the declaration of the 13th of March, 1815, against Napoleon; immediately after which he was nominated representative of Portugal at the British Court. In 1816, however, he was recalled to fill the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Brazil. In February, 1818, he visited Paris, for the purpose of making some arrangements relative to Monte Video, with the Spanish Ambassador, Count Fernan Nunez. After the Portuguese Revolution, he retired for a time from active life. He was next selected to attend at the coronation of Queen Victoria; and his great wealth enabled him to vie, on that occasion, with the representatives of the other Courts of Europe. He was several times called to preside over the councils of his Sovereign, but only held office for a limited period. Though a member of the ancient nobility, all his titles were honourably acquired by his own exertions, and were the appropriate rewards of the most distinguished abilities and meritorious services. No Portuguese statesman acquired greater celebrity abroad, and no man acted a more consistent part in all the political vicissitudes of the last thirty years, throughout which he was a most prominent character.



THE LATE DUKE OF PALMELLA.

The death of this eminent statesman is (says a contemporary) a great loss to Portugal, which runs no small risk of being ultimately submerged under the dubious pilotage of the host of modern politicians who have sprung up during the reign of Donna Maria II. Her Majesty had the greatest reason to look upon the Duke's demise as a personal calamity, although his treatment at Court during the last eight or ten years would lead to a very different conclusion; it cannot, however, be denied that his Grace studied, during that period, his own character more than the conduct observed towards him, in his efforts to save the throne from that public resentment against misgovernment which has more than once enabled the revolutionary party to place her Majesty's crown in imminent peril. 1846 was a clear demonstration of the fact; and it is not less true that the Duke's discouragement of more recent plans to upset the present Cabinet has contributed in no small degree to the continued maintenance of tranquillity in the country, whilst those disposed to resort to violent measures will, unfortunately for the State, now find, when the occasion offers, in his Grace's vacant post the want of a salutary check which may be more fatal in its consequences to the Crown than what might be supposed to depend upon the life of one man. The great wealth at the disposal of the Duke of Palmella during the latter part of his life has tended much to increase his influence and importance, even out of office, in a country where the nobility are generally impoverished or opposed to the dynasty, and their natural places taken by new men who have generally sprung from the lower classes of society.

It is related of the Duke when Count de Palmella, that during the contest in Spain and Portugal, Napoleon one day hastily addressed him with—"Well, are you Portuguese willing to become Spanish?" "No," replied the Count, in a firm tone. Far from being displeased with this frank and laconic reply, Napoleon said next day to one of his officers, "The Count de Palmella gave me yesterday a noble 'No.'"

The accompanying Portrait is from the large print of the Congress of Vienna; and, therefore, represents the Duke of Palmella at mid-age.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

AMMUNITION FROM IRELAND.—A vessel has arrived at Woolwich, from Belfast, having on board 9 barrels, 226 half-barrels, and 1374 quarter-barrels, 2 hogsheds, 4 bags, and 10 hides of ammunition, from Ireland, comprising the whole of the ship's cargo.

THE CIVIL POWER ON BOARD SHIPS OF WAR.—In consequence of the late proceedings on board the *Excellent*, gunnery-ship, at Portsmouth—in which the commanding officer refused to allow a magistrate's warrant to be executed by a policeman—the Admiralty have issued orders to all commanders of her Majesty's ships, to the effect that every assistance is to be given to the civil officers in the execution of their authorised duties.

THE COLONELCY OF THE 20TH REGIMENT.—This appointment, for some time vacant, will, it is now understood, be given to the general officer we before alluded to, viz. Major-General Lightfoot, C.B. This distinguished officer has received gold and silver war medals, with thirteen clasps.

MILITARY EDUCATION AT PORTSMOUTH.—The officers and non-commissioned officers of the 28th, 50th, and 82nd Regiments, will shortly be assembled together, for the purpose of being catechised and questioned on drills and details of the service, in the presence of Major-General Lord F. Fitzclarence, commanding the district.

ORDNANCE WASTE OF MONEY AT CEYLON.—The stables at Colesberg, belonging to the Cape Mounted Rifles, and built by the Ordnance at an expense of £1000, have been sold for £40.

FEES TO STEWARDS.—A circular letter to commanding officers of regiments on this subject has lately been issued. The following is a copy:—"Sir, I am directed to acquaint you, for the guidance of all officers for whom passages may be ordered in the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's packets, that for the future no charge for stewards' fees will be made to individuals travelling by these steamers at the public expense.—(Signed) L. SULLIVAN.—War-office, October 23, 1850.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Captain Townsend, the barrack-master at Liverpool, has been appointed to succeed the late Sir H. Oakes as barrack-master at Londonderry, Lifford, Armagh, &c.

ROUTE TO THE PUNJAB BY THE INDUS.—It is said the Government intends to make use of the river Indus, and the route *via* Kurrachee, for the conveyance from this country of all European troops and stores to places beyond the Sutlej. By this arrangement, the danger and delay of the long march from Calcutta to the Punjab will be avoided, and nearly the whole of the journey will be performed by water.

HOLYHEAD.—THE "BANSHIE" STEAMER.—The *Banshee* mail packet, so celebrated for her rapid and successful voyages between Holyhead and Kingstown, in the performance of the Irish mail service, has been taken off the station. It is understood that she will be re-commissioned, and undergo a thorough inspection, preparatory to being placed on the mail duty in the Mediterranean.



SCENE FROM "SERVE HIM RIGHT," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

THE accompanying Illustration gives one of the most entertaining scenes in the drama of "Serve Him Right"—indeed, the climax of the absurdity. The boor who comes a-wooing the housekeeper is here exhibited, making his reappearance on the wall in order to recover his boots and hat, which he had lost in his previous adventure. These important articles of wearing apparel are being substituted by others, while the suspicious husband stands aside with the originals on the end of a stick.

The whole situation is exceedingly amusing; and, indeed, when the previous circumstances are understood, calculated to excite uproarious mirth in the audience.

FRED HOLDERSWORTH; OR, LOVE AND PRIDE.

BY THOMAS MILLER,

AUTHOR OF "GIDEON GILES," "ROYSTON GOWER," "FAIR ROSAMOND,"
"LADY JANE GREY," &c., &c.

CHAPTER III.

"Do you know," said the laundress to her daughter on the following day, a little before Fred was expected to arrive, "I've been thinking the young gentleman that's taken our apartments is a poet, 'cause he talked so much like 'Hervey's Meditations amongst the Tombs' about the flowers; and yet he had rather too much money to be a poet, because I have heard that they are always poor. Yet he may be a bettermost sort of one, such as writes confessions and dying speeches, when anybody's been hanged. But what I go by most is his card. Why should he live at a literary institution, if he does not make books or something of that kind? But I dare say we shall ferret it out."

"He seems a very decent young gentleman," answered the daughter; "but from the way in which he talked about nature, and woods, and such-like lonely places, I should fancy he's been crossed in life."

"I shouldn't wonder if he has," answered the mother. "I couldn't help admiring how nicely his shirt fronts were got up. I wonder who does his washing? I did think of asking him, but I fancied it would seem as if one wanted to get the work away from those that did it."

"I am very glad you had so much thought, mother," replied the daughter. "I should think, if he were a poet, he would not have to be in the city every morning by ten o'clock, as he talked of doing. Besides, if you remember, that gentleman you washed for who used to give us the numbers of his work when they came out, 'as always at home writing. What a pretty tale that was! the 'Murderer of Primrose Valley!' It was so sweet and so shocking, that I used to sit and cry over it; and yet it wasn't natural, somehow, because the man that was so fond

of music and flowers would never have sat on that primrose-bed playing music all day to allure people into his cottage to murder them. He killed all the ladies he was in love with, and that was thirteen."

"He was a great brute, my dear," answered the mother; but whether she meant the author or the "Murderer of Primrose Valley," the daughter did not care to inquire. "I once knew a married woman that had the 'poetics,' " continued the mother, "and she used to sit with her head leaning on her hand and a very dirty cap on, making rhymes; and I never saw such a house in my life. Bless you, when he came home to dinner, she had nothing ready for him but the rhymes she had made; nothing at all else cooked. The children rolled about the floor like little pigs. Sometimes she would sit all day with a novel in her hand and great holes in her stockings; and if anybody gave her a gentle hint about tidying her house up, or herself, or her children, she would talk your head off by trying to prove that nobody who had ever been clever had been clean, and go on so about the nine Muses—all sisters I believe she said they were—and I dare say not one of them ever got married, but sat rhyming from morning to night without washing themselves or mending their rags. Pretty 'poetics' they must have been!"

The daughter smiled at the picture her mother had drawn of the intellectual lady, and the nine unmarried Muses, and was about to make some remark, when the sound of a cab was heard outside, which in another moment pulled up at the garden-gate; so exclaiming, "Here he is!" the mother and daughter hurried out to welcome their new lodger and help him in with his moveables.

Ladies are proverbial for the load of luggage they convey with them; but seldom was a single-lady seen with so top-heavy a cab as that which brought Fred to the Cottage of Content. First there was a large cage containing a parrot, which was a present from his uncle the officer; also a monkey; then there was a little dog, remarkable only for its smallness, and which seemed grown for the same purpose as the Chinese rear diminutive plants, aiming at nothing more than rendering them to the smallest possible size; this, with the kennel, was placed on the roof. Then a globe containing gold fish, two of which were shaken out and lost on the way. Next came his guitar, which he had just commenced learning to play; then his violin, on which he had had but one month's practice. What the next load was the cabman lifted off, no one but Fred himself knew, though he called it the model of a balloon, which was to go against the wind, could be raised or lowered in a moment, and was to become stationary in the air by turning a screw: this with his plans on paper was quite a load. Then came trunks and boxes, and more boxes filled with books; another cage containing two canaries, a flute and a large pile of music; six pairs of boots, several hat-cases, a gun and foils, boxing-gloves, a brace of pistols, which the laundress hoped were not loaded, two carpet-bags crammed to repletion, from one of which a flowered dressing gown peeped out. Tea and coffee, which he had purchased according to the laundress's wish, and which had come lose at the bottom of the basket, and got mixed with the soda powders, and a bottle of salad-oil that had broken, making, as the cabman said, "a sad mess, besides being a very serious loss to the young gent;" but Fred bore it all manfully and said there was plenty more where that came from.

Then there was something quite charming to Fred in the way the laundress's



daughter offered her assistance: in vain did he say that this, that, and the other were too heavy for her—she would insist upon helping him. Then there were nails to drive here, and hooks to hang there; the foils to be placed across, and the gun above them: and she handing him the nails, or holding the hammer, or looking up to him with her pretty face; then giving a stealthy glance at some book, and wondering if he had read "The Murderer of Primrose Valley;" or thinking what a deal of money all those things must have cost; or, when the ice was once broken, asking him all sorts of questions, to which he replied, that, "Angel;" or this, "My pretty goddess;" or the other, "My nymph of

Arcadia," is so-and-so; at which she smiled, and thought what a nice, free, funny young gentleman he was. Then she had to make him some tea; and was so sorry that what he had brought was spoilt, and was so afraid he would not like what they were in the habit of drinking: to which he replied, prussic acid would be welcome from her hand; then she said, she did not know what that was, but that her mother used prussian-blue for her clothes, and she supposed it was the same. After these, he brought out his drawing materials, and insisted upon making a sketch of Matilda, which, when he had finished, her mother said was "as like as two peas." It would have done for any doll, that looked as unlike

the "human face divine" as it is possible to make it. He would fain have taken out his guitar, and while Matilda sat in the garden-chair, have placed himself on the gravel walk, as he had seen a picture of Mary Queen of Scots and Rizzio, or somebody or another; but he remembered he was not able to play any single tune, though he thought that, in about six months, he might manage "Home, sweet home;" so, instead of enacting the part of musician, minstrel, or troubadour, he put on his Greek smoking-cap and dressing-gown, and went into the garden to smoke his meershaum.

While he was wrapt in a delightful reverie, and picturing, in the fantastic form the smoke assumed, some resemblance to the graceful attitudes of the laundress's daughter—such as the curve of her arm, the bend of her neck, or the flowing of her tresses in the breeze—he heard a loud outcry at the end of the garden, and the words "Monkey! the monkey!" reached his ears. Master Jacko, not liking his new residence in the shed, had escaped, and having watched the actions of the laundress as he sat concealed in a tree, and paid particular attention to the way in which she took out the clothes-pegs and then the clothes off the line, he—monkey-like—the moment her back was turned, commenced taking down the remainder. Balancing himself on the line, and holding on by one arm, he pulled out the clothes-pegs with the other, shoving such small articles as caps and collars under his arm, and allowing the larger things to fall: then looking at them as they lay on the ground, and jabbering and making his way to the next, or pausing a moment to swing himself, before proceeding further in his mischievous labour.

Fred laid down his pipe, and called to the monkey; the laundress exclaiming, "There goes my collar, and she's such a particular lady! and I declare if he isn't rolling the lace round him! and now he's ripped the border off that cap! What-ever am I to do to the people when I take the things home? Oh dear, sir, do catch him by the tail." During the chase the daughter stood laughing at the monkey's antics; it was useless her mother saying "she ought to be ashamed of herself," her merry voice made all the garden ring again, while Jacko sprang from tree to tree, leaving some mysterious article to flutter here and there, and jabbering with all his might, as if he knew that he was out for the evening, and was resolved upon enjoying himself.

Fred at last got the monkey into one corner of the garden, and, after a long parley on both sides, he allowed himself to be captured. All the damage it had done he freely offered to pay for; but, upon examination, it was found that a few rincings and a few stitches would put all to rights, and next day a joiner was to be sent for to erect a pole, and make Jacko as comfortable as possible during his stay at the Cottage of Content. If Matilda had not before won Fred's heart, she would have carried it off that night, through the manner in which she pacified her mother, and pleaded for the poor monkey, by begging of them not to hurt it as "it knew no better." There was something so open, sincere, kind, and artless, in this beautiful girl's every action and word, that no one could have been in her society long without admiring her, were it only for the sweet good-nature which beamed out through her prepossessing countenance. She affected not to be more than she was, and such sincerity was calculated to make an impression on a much wiser man than we fear Fred Holdsworth will ever be. There was nothing forward or impudent about her manner, but a natural flow of happy spirits, which ran riot through her innocent heart, and made her merry as a bird that sings only for its own delight. Nothing had, perhaps, ever troubled her in her life, beyond choosing the colour of a dress or arguing about the prettiest ribbon for a new bonnet. The heaviest sin on her soul was coveting a new shawl, the pattern of which chanced to strike her fancy while looking into some shop window.

We must suppose a few days to have passed away, and consider how confined Fred had been to the office, and that, except his cousin and aunt, he had seen but little of women, beyond a casual interview at some party, where all was form and ceremony, then we shall not wonder that he so soon fell in love with the laundress's daughter, and began to make it known to her in a peculiar way of his own, and such as he considered both delicate and gentlemanly. It was after supper, in the garden, and in the moonlight of as lovely a July evening as ever silvered over the sleeping earth, that the laundress was nodding in her chair, while Fred and Matilda were in the garden, admiring the moon, when he thus commenced: "Are you not very fond of the country—especially of this tranquil cottage, that seems like the abode of peace—a spot in which angels themselves might dwell."

"I like it very well, but it is dreary if winter," she replied. "Dreary! it ought never to be dreary," said Fred, now helped to a thought, and, considering the little practice he had had, making tolerable good use of it. "Would nothing make it cheerful to you all the year round?" He tried to look dejected sentimental as he put the last question, and he placed his forefinger gently on her arm.

"We have generally had the lady with us in the summer," answered Matilda; "days are long then, and there are more people out; while on a winter's night it is but seldom we hear a soul stirring here, excepting ourselves, after dark. That makes it very lonely."

This drove Fred further out to sea than before—there was nothing to the point in it. So, looking up at the moon, he exclaimed, "How very beautiful! I could live and die in the embrace of nature." Then, thinking, very probably, that it was no use making two bites at a cherry, he added, "I could end my days here in happiness and contentment, if I knew there was but one fond heart to cling to me—without that life is a solitude."

"Deary me," thought Matilda, "he must have been terribly disappointed in love, to talk as he does. I hope he is not so bad as the murderer of Primrose Valley." She then said aloud, "I'm sure, while you stay here, we shall do everything we can to make you comfortable."

"Comfort is a cold word—a cold word," said Fred, rather liking the sound, and thinking the repetition somewhat effective. Then, placing one hand in his vest, and again looking at the moon, he added, "I came here in search of contentment, hoping to spend a few weeks in peace and quietness—to glide away in forgetfulness, like yonder bright orb, which seems to sleep unconscious of the toil and tumult of the busy city, in which I am a slave. I have found misery or happiness, and it rests with you, angel, to decide which."

"Rests with me!" exclaimed Matilda; "then I'm sure you'll be happy. I'll feed the birds when you are away, and look after the dog, the monkey, and the gold-fish, so don't let the thoughts of these make you unhappy while you're absent." "What a strange young man he is," thought she; "I wonder if you're anything in the moonlight that affects people, as they say there is."

"Happy will they be," said Fred, "to have one so kind to attend upon them; would that I were a bird, a dog, a monkey, or a fish, I could then look on you without feeling that love which your beauty has already awakened."

"Bless my soul," thought Matilda, "this is too quick to last. He thinks I'm a silly girl, and so is making fun of me." She then said, "You are disposed to be very funny to-night, sir; and I suppose would have said the same to any one else, if they had been here. As my mother says, young men will talk nonsense if young girls are foolish enough to listen to them. Shall I leave you to fasten the door, or stay until you have gone in? My mother, I know, is waiting to go to bed."

"I will know my doom before I sleep," said Fred, sinking on the ground with one knee, and seizing her hand before she was aware of it, then exclaiming, "My happiness rests on your lips! I love you! I have loved you from the first moment I saw you, and, unless you consent to be my wife, my hours in this thorny wilderness are numbered."

"What a strange gentleman you are," said the laughing girl, "that's just the way the man did at the theatre, when I saw the 'Perjured Vow'; or, the Thundering Perverter of the Truth." He talked of the thorny wilderness and darkness caves, as if any body believed him. I'm sure you'll get cold, sir if you don't get up, for the dew's falling, and the garden walks are damp. Leave go of my hand, please, I think I heard mother calling."

"Never will I rise from this earth again!" exclaimed Fred, now dropping the other knee, "until you promise to make me happy! Beautiful creature! adorable angel! Destiny has so ordained it; the Fates have so willed it, that my life will for ever be a load of misery unless it is linked to yours. Oh, say that you love me, and I shall die happy!"

"I wouldn't tell a story for all the gold in the Indies," answered Matilda; "so don't ask me. I'm sure mother would be very angry if she knew I were here listening to such nonsense. Now do get up, that's a good young gentleman, else you'll be having the rheumatics. I'm sure I'll do all I can to make you happy, and so will mother. Don't talk of dying; it makes me quite melancholy, that it does."

"By yon eternal moon, that now looks down upon us; by yonder bright stars which are witnesses of these my holy vows; by—"

"Come, come, young gentleman! what, you're beginning your games already—pretending to make love to my daughter!" said the mother, who, roused by Fred's voice, had come out of the cottage. "If you must have any play-acting nonsense, come in-doors to it. I suppose you're calling yourself Romear, and my daughter Juliet. Ah! I once saw it a many years ago, and a very prettily-worded thing it was. Come, Tilley—come in. I'm sure he's made you quite fun enough for one night." And, re-entering the cottage with her daughter, she left Fred with his arms folded, and just in the act of commencing an open avowal of his love—to deliver his speech to the moon.

(To be continued.)

REEFING TOPSAILS FROM THE DECK.—This most ingenious contrivance has been fitted on board one of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's vessels, the *Iberia*, and found to answer admirably. The sail reefs itself, and from the time the yard is lowered, it is close-reefed in two seconds. The reefs may be again shaken out, and the topsail at the masthead, in 20 seconds. In nautical affairs this contrivance is one of the wonders of the age, and must be rapidly brought into general use. The invention is not expensive, because the present sails and topsail yards can easily be altered, at an expense not exceeding £15 per yard and sail. The inventor, Mr. H. D. P. Cunningham, R.N., late secretary to Admiral Moresby, has taken out a patent; and we have no doubt he will be amply repaid for the time and trouble he has bestowed. It is well known to officers that many a reef is kept in during the night, and in consequence the vessel's progress is retarded, on account of a disinclination to send men aloft, more particularly if the weather be wet. With this admirable contrivance sail can be taken in, and again made, in a short space of time, without sending a man aloft. The invention is of more importance to the commercial marine than to the Royal Navy; but, of course, it is equally applicable to both, and must manifestly save much anxiety, and do away with the risk of losing men off the yards when reefers in bad weather, more particularly in frosty weather, off Cape Horn, &c.

Two hundred glaziers have commenced operations on the building in Hyde Park. The glass used is half an inch in thickness, and is brought to the ground cut the exact size required, so that not a moment is lost; and the rapidity is so great, that each man can glaze 64 feet daily.

SONGS AND HYMNS OF LIFE.—No. III.

I HEARD the language of the trees,
In the noons of the early summer;
As the leaves were moved like rippling seas
By the wind—a constant comer.
It came and it went at its wonted will;
And evermore loved to dally,
With branch and flower, from the cope of the hill
To the warm depths of the valley.
The sunlight glow'd; the waters flow'd;
The birds their music chanted,
And the words of the trees on my senses fell—
By a spirit of Beauty haunted:—
Said each to each, in mystic speech:—
"The skies our branches nourish;—
The world is good,—the world is fair,—
Let us enjoy and flourish!"

Again I heard the steadfast trees;
The wintry winds were blowing;
There seem'd a roar as of stormy seas,
And of ships to the depths down-going.
And ever a moan through the woods was blown,
As the branches snapp'd asunder,
And the long boughs swung like the frantic arms
Of a crowd in affright and wonder.
Heavily rattled the driving hail;
And storm and flood combining,
Laid bare the roots of mighty oaks
Under the shingle twining.
Said tree to tree, "These tempests free
Our sap and strength shall nourish;
Though the world be hard—though the world be cold—
We can endure and flourish!"—CHARLES MACKAY.

MUSIC.

THE GRAND NATIONAL CONCERTS.

The appearance of Mr. Sims Reeves has materially strengthened the vocal department, which, up to his arrival, rested mainly on the attractive qualities of Mdlle. Angri. This popular tenor was received, last Saturday night, with the greatest enthusiasm; and he has sung every evening since, with his usual vigour, in various schools, from the simple ballad to the grandly developed *scena* of the operatic composer. An air, "The dream is over"—the words by Shirley Brooks, and the music by a young lady, a pupil of Molique, who is known under the name of Anselina—has found favour with the audiences. Mr. Sims Reeves's singing ensuring for the composition—which is not ungraceful—an encore. As yet, there have been no attempts to combine the talents of the singers engaged at these concerts in concerted pieces, but it may be presumed that the forthcoming new serenades will effect that end. The production of the great symphonies and overtures might be more active; the selections are sparing, and not sufficiently varied; every night's experience proves that the directors may safely play the high game with their vast orchestral resources. Beethoven's septuor in E flat, Op. 20, for violin (Sainton), alto (Hill), violoncello (Piatti), clarinet (Franc), bassoon (Baumann), horn (Steglich), and double bass (Anglois), was performed on Wednesday night; and Miss Goddard, who is deservedly a prodigious favourite, played, with the accomplished violinist Sainton, a duo concertante on themes from Meyerbeer's "Huguenots." In the dance music there has been a polka, the "Grand National," by the composer of the "Agnes" polka; and a "Galop des Papillons," by Captain Lee Carter, besides more of Labitzky's pretty productions; but why not introduce the *ne plus ultra* of dance inspiration, in the works of Lanner and Strauss?

The celebrated Berlin Chapel Royal Chorus, with their *kapelmeister*, Herr Neidhardt, have arrived in town, and were to appear last night (Friday).

MUSIC IN BRIGHTON.—There have been many musical entertainments of a superior order recently. Julien and his band have been performing at the Town-hall. König on the cornet-a-piston, Pratten on the flute, Herr Sommer on the saxophone, and M. Collinet on the flageolet, were the chief soloists.—The Musical Festival for the performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" took place at the Town-hall, on the 23rd ult., conducted by Mr. Bond with much ability. Mrs. Bond sang the principal soprano pieces artistically, adhering conscientiously to the composer's text. Miss Dolby, Mr. T. Williams (in place of Mr. Lockey, who had a cold), and Herr Fornes sang the contralto, tenor, and bass parts. It was the first time this oratorio had been heard in Brighton, and it produced a great impression on a most numerous and fashionable assemblage. Mr. Boardman was organist, and Mr. Willy leader of the band.—Amongst the *matinées* have been those of M. Edouard de Paris, a pianist, assisted by Miss Bassano, Signor Marchesi, M. Levy, and Mr. Ap Thomas, and Mdlle. Speyer, a pianiste.—Mr. and Madame Oury will resume their Musical Unions in the course of this month, aided by Sainton, H. Cooper, Signor Piatti, &c.—Miss C. Salaman, the pianist, and Mr. Blagrove, with Miss Andrews as vocalist, gave their first Chamber Concert last Tuesday night, which was well attended, and the selections much applauded. The Athenæum Sacred and Secular Concerts will take place on the 4th and 5th inst., for which Miss Thornton, Miss Williams, Messrs. Lockey, Land, Hobbs, Machin, Phillips, and Messrs. Cuttridge and E. Land as conductors, are engaged.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The Shapcott family gave a concert at the Music Hall, Store-street, on Wednesday, to display their talents on the sax-horn.—On Monday, Mr. Banks, and on Wednesday, Mr. Sharp, had evening concerts, at the National Hall, Holborn.—Mr. Carte delivered a lecture on "Instrumental Music," at the Marylebone Institution, last Monday.—Mr. John Parry has given his entertainment this week at Plymouth, Torquay, Totnes, and Teignmouth. Next Monday he will be at Exeter.—The *New York Herald* announces the marriage of Vincent Wallace, the composer and pianist, at Boston, with Mdlle. Hélène Stöckel, the pianiste. Mr. Wallace, after giving concerts with his wife and his sister, the vocalist, was to leave the United States for London on his way to Berlin, to produce his new opera, "Lorely."—M. dame Bishop and Bochsa had taken Tripler Hall, in New York, for concerts, on the alternate nights of Jenny Lind.

—Mdlle. Parodi was to appear with Maretzer's Italian Opera company, in New York, at the end of October.—The new Royal Italian Opera-House in Madrid, L'Orientale, was to be opened with Donizetti's "Favorita," *Leonora* by Alboni, who was also to sing *Fides* in the "Prophète;" Madame Frezzolini was to appear as *Valentina* in the "Huguenots," with Formes as *Marcel*. The decorations of the Royal box in the Oriente are described as gorgeous.—Balle's "Gitana" ("Bohemian Girl") was produced at Berlin on the 15th ult., at the Theatre Royal, where a new opera by Flotow, "The Grand Duchess," was in rehearsal.—There are two Italian Opera-Houses at this time in Brussels, one at the Cirque, and the other at the Galeries.—The reception of Spontini, the celebrated composer, at Jesi, in the Papal States, was attended with almost Royal honours. He was received by the Cardinal Bishop in state, serenaded, and the town was illuminated. Spontini was born in 1778; his great works are "La Vestale" and "Fernand Cortez," produced, in 1807 and 1809, at the Parisian Grand Opera.—Meyerbeer's "Prophète" was represented in Paris for the 91st time last Monday—*Fides* by Alboni, who had only one more performance to give prior to her departure for Madrid, and then Viardot was to return, in her original creation of *Fides*.—The Liverpool Philharmonic Society will perform Mr. C. Horsley's new oratorio, "David," on the 12th inst.—The opera by Mr. Mitchell, the blind musician, which was produced with such success at the Grand Ducal Theatre in Brunswick, will be the first novelty of the English Opera Commonwealth at the Soho Theatre.—Mr. Charles Romer, the tenor, is engaged at Edinburgh.—Mr. John Cohan, the pianist and composer, a pupil of Ries, died at Liverpool a few days since.—Miss Catherine Hayes has appeared, with great success, at the Dublin Theatre Royal, as *Lucrèce Borgia*; Madame Macfarren was *Orsini*; Bordas, *Gennaro*; and Herr Mengis, *Alfonso*. On Tuesday, Miss C. Hayes played *Norma* to the *Adalgisa* of Madame Macfarren, *Pollio* of Bordas, and *Oroveso* of Paltori.—Mdlle. Nau, Mr. Borroni, and Mr. Travers have been singing, with great success, in Manchester, in Macfarren's opera of "Charles II."—Signor Ronconi, after completing his engagement at Madrid, has returned to Paris, to open the Italian Opera season. He is opposed by the decree of revocation of the Minister of the Interior; but he intends to appeal to the National Assembly, which voted him a sum of 60,000 francs last session.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN ORGANS.—We have received a long communication on the subject of our article under this head last week. We are quite ready to correct any errors as to matters of fact, but as to opinion we cannot accept the criticism of organ builders. We stated distinctly that it is very difficult to establish *supremacy* for any particular instrument, as each organ, whether at home or abroad, has its speciality; we, therefore, did not under-rate the York and Birmingham Instruments, but placed them on the same category as the famed Continental organs. What we did urge was that the beauty of an organ does not depend on the precise number of its stops and pipes. We do not require Dr. Burney's criticism of the Haarlem organ, being well acquainted with the instrument. There is no more vexed question in music, than that of the quality of organs; and our Correspondent is mistaken if he calls the Boston organ a "toy," because it has not the colossal proportions of York. It is declared that considerable additions have been made to the York organ, and that it now contains 8000 pipes. The returns as to the comparative sizes of organs, compared with that of York, are not correct: for instance, Birmingham is stated to have 60 stops, it has 78; the Freiburg is understated, &c.; but the size of an instrument is not the criterion of its *tone*. To the vast amelioration in organ-building in this country, and to our present capability to compete with the Continental constructors, we bear willing testimony; and we hope the new organ to be built in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, will at once establish our supremacy.

Mr. William Nicol, of Liverpool, has resigned the office of alderman and paid the penalty of £50.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

Mr. Selby has made a statement relative to "The Husband of my Heart," and its French original, the vaudeville called "Duchesse et Poissarde," which is not, it seems, the same piece as that on which "The Pride of the Market," at the Lyceum, was founded; the original of which is called "La Bouquetière du Marché des Innocents." Probably, both French pieces have the same original. At any rate, that at this theatre has done good service, in perfectly demonstrating the talent and ability of Miss Reynolds for characters of elevated sentiment and strong moral feeling.

The farce of "My Friend in the Straps" is an adaptation of the French vaudeville, "Morovée." The pretended groom is turned into an Irishman, Mr. O'Blarney, performed by Mr. Hudson with great richness of effect, who is opposed to a Yorkshireman in the person of a domestic, Grumpy (Mr. Rogers). Mr. Bland also performs the part of the irascible East Indian husband, *Major Capsicum*, to admiration.

On Monday, Mr. Macready having recovered from his indisposition, returned to this stage, and, by the vigour with which he supported the difficult character of *Macbeth*, evinced that he still possesses all his wonted energy. We have before stated our opinion of the view which Mr. Macready takes of the character of the noble Thane, whose character for worth is sacrificed by the commission of an ambitious murder, and therefore need not now dwell on it further. As to the power of the execution there can be no question. The life and vigour of the picture are everywhere manifested; and throughout a meta-physical acumen is displayed, which, the conception of the character being assumed, testifies to the actor's intelligence. The murder and banquet scenes are cardinal examples of this; to which should be added the wonderful desperation shown in the final and terrible conflict with *Macduff*.

The appearance of Mr. Davenport, in the last-named character, is an event of considerable interest. He was enthusiastically received, and acted the character with intelligence and great power. In the pathetic scene with *Malcolm* and *Rosse*, Mr. Davenport rose to a degree of mastery for which even his admirers could not have been prepared. His acting was first-rate, and his elocution admirable. Full of energy, point, and fire, also, was the manner in which he called *Macbeth* to combat, and sustained the terrible encounter, both of word and deed. No doubt henceforth can be entertained, that, as an actor, Mr. Davenport is possessed of extraordinary powers.

We must not omit noticing Mrs. Warner's *Lady Macbeth*, which, on this occasion, she performed with unwonted elaboration and care. The early scenes were powerfully sustained. In the banquet scene she wanted breadth; and in the somnolent one was deficient in the spirituality with which Miss Glyn has made us acquainted; but both were, nevertheless, highly meritorious, both as respects purpose and execution, though less limited in their scope than that of the rival *artiste* to whom allusion has been made.

On Tuesday, a new farce, entitled the "Irish Diamond," introduced Mr. Hudson in an exceedingly broad Irishman, a low Hibernian rapparee returned from California in rags, but his dirty shirt front ornamented with a large but worthless brilliant. On the strength of this, supposed to be a diamond, he gets finely feasted by his nephew and the friends of the latter, who, of course, are disappointed. The piece, though funny enough, and well acted, was not entirely successful.

The tragedy of "Hamlet" was performed on Wednesday, and the play of "The Merchant of Venice" on Thursday. Mr. Macready supported, with his usual effect, the youthful Dane and the ancient Hebrew; the parts of *Laertes* and *Bassanio* being supported by Mr. Davenport.

PRINCESS.

The farce noticed last week, under the title of "Sent to the Tower," is from the French, the Bastille being exchanged for the Tower of London, where two lovers of one and the same lady believe themselves to be confined. Actually their prison is only a country-house, in which they are shut up by a third lover, while he carries away the lady. After the marriage, he sets the two rivals at liberty, just at the time when their mutual enmity has become serious. Messrs. Harley and Keeley enacted the two quarrelling swains thus compelled to inhabit one chamber, and were as amusing as the fantastic nature of the materials they had to deal with permitted.

OLYMPIC.

"Allow me to Apologise" is the title of a new farce by Mr. J. P. Wooler, which Mr. Compton carried through, on Monday evening, with complete success. *Goliath Goth* is the name of the hero—a *parvenu*, always ready to "apologise," and who bestows his attention on two sisters, who, mutually hating him, both on account of his uncouth personal appearance as of his double dealing, will, at the end, not accept his apology, and drive him either to feel or feign madness, as his only means of escaping the delicate difficulties of his position. Mrs. Leigh Murray, as *Fanny Fairlove*, assuming male attire as a *Mr. Jenkins*, and pretended former friend of *Goth*, much aided the effect by her clever acting. The entire piece was well acted, and throughout amusing.

ADELPHI.

"The School for Tigers" is the name of a new farce produced on Monday. It is written by Mr. Mark Lemon, and contains unequivocal marks of his wit and good sense. The school described is held in the back parlour of a cigar shop, kept by a coachman out of place, Mr. Panels (Mr. Wright), who undertakes the instruction of intending tigers, and rewards their docility by an occasional "shilling hop" with the maid servants of the neighbourhood. Of this class *Tom Crop* (Miss Woolgar) stands for the type—a quondam errand-boy, with a Yorkshire brogue requiring removal, first quizzed, but finally respected; rustic, good-humoured, and smart. The piece succeeded in exciting roars of laughter.

SADLER'S WELLS.

On Friday week, Tobin's exquisite comedy of the "The Honeymoon" was revived, for the purpose of presenting Miss Glyn in another comic character. Her *Juliana*, as she now performs it, is one of the chastest as well as the most effective on the modern stage. We never saw the scene with the Duke *Aranza* (Mr. Marston), at the end of the first act, performed with such refinement and delicacy, and yet with so many telling points. In the opening scene of the second act—the hut to which *Aranza* brings his bride in place of the palace she had expected—the two performers made extensive but judicious alterations in the usual stage business. It will be recollected that this fine play, on its original representation, was produced after the author's death. Its rehearsal, therefore, was under the exclusive dominion of the players, who entered on the prompt-book the directions which have now become traditional. These apparently proceeded upon the false assumption, that Tobin's *Aranza* was merely a copy of Shakespeare's *Petruchio*, and that, therefore, the same rough behaviour was proper to both. Nothing is further from the mark. *Aranza* seeks not with bluster and blows, but with gentle words and good example, to wean, by means of poverty, the selected of his heart from the pride that obscures the merit he would bring forth, and knows to be latent in her natural character. The notion, then, of his assuming at once the brute, and taking a seat while he leaves her standing, according to the usual stage-directions and practice, is monstrous. Instead of continuing this absurd tradition, Miss Glyn and Mr. Marston, thinking for themselves, behaved at the commencement of the scene with the greatest courtesy to each other, he presenting a chair to her, and she accepting it with infinite amazement; now gazing round the humble room, and now at the homely piece of furniture. Before a word was spoken, the house was convulsed with laughter, so admirable was the by-play, so true to nature the whole conception. The peasant scenes, so suited to Miss Glyn's peculiar comic style, were bewitching; and the rustic dance was rendered expressive of feeling with first-rate histrionic ability. Mr. Marston, too, has many requisites for *Aranza*, and one particularly in the classical style of his acting. He would do well, however, to soften the tone of the whole character in accordance with the ideal suggested by the courteous action at the beginning of the trial-scenes. All approach to the *Petruchio* notion should be avoided. We were sorry to see Mr. Younge keep to the gags which are to be found in the prompters' books, though not in the printed play, and which were doubtless introduced by the players on its first rehearsal. Tobin would, we doubt not, had he been living, have been horrified with the vulgarities foisted on his text. In the name of good taste, let them all be removed. Mr. Hoskins' *Rolando* was capital; and Miss Marston, as *Zanora*, pleased us much.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—During the week, Dr. Bach-hoffner has been engaged in delivering a highly instructive and amusing lecture on Electricity, the experiments being rendered particularly grand and imposing by the aid of the gigantic hydro-electric machine. Mr. Pepper has also been instructing the visitors with a series of lectures on popular Chemistry, which is highly interesting, by the simple manner in which he treats his subject, as well as the brilliant experiments with which he illustrates his discourse. Mr. George Barker still continues his Ballad Music of England with unabated success.

THE POLISH BALL is fixed for the 14th inst., in Guildhall, with all the gorgeous fittings of the Lord Mayor's Day festival.

PATENT LAWS.—An association has now been formed, chiefly through the active exertions of the South London Local Committee, called the Patent Laws Reform Association. A most influential committee has been appointed, consisting of Messrs. Joshua Field, C.E., F.R.S. (chairman), Westminster-bridge-road; Jabez James, machinist, Broadwall; Henry Maudslay, C.E., Westminster-bridge-road; James Napier (of the firm of D. Napier and Son), Vine-street, Lambeth; Samuel Sidney, South Lambeth. Treasurer, Mr. Henry Maudslay. Honorary secretary, Mr. Samuel Sidney. This association has been formed for the purpose of obtaining a complete reform of the laws regulating patents of inventions. It originated in the numerous cases brought before the South London Committee for the Exhibition of 1851, in which persons of limited means, desirous of availing themselves of the extraordinary publicity which will be afforded by the "Exhibition of Industry," were debared by the heavy taxation imposed by the patent laws. A resolution was unanimously agreed to by the South London Committee expressive of their disappointment that mechanical inventions were not included in the Act for the extension of the Registration of Designs Act, passed last session. This resolution having been forwarded to the local committees of the City of London, Westminster, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Nottingham, Bristol, and Huddersfield, was echoed by them. But it was not the province of a committee specially formed for the purpose of aiding the Exhibition to enter into the agitation needful for promoting a reform of the patent laws—hence the formation of a distinct association for that purpose.

THE LATE JEWEL ROBBERY IN THE STRAND.

On Saturday last, at the Bow-street Police-court, Daniel John Shaw, a boot and shoemaker; James Badcock, also a boot and shoemaker; Eliza Shaw, wife of the first-named prisoner; John Gardiner, a well-known crackman; Mary Ann Cherneau, who passed as his wife; George Buncher, another notorious crackman; and Mary Ann Buncher, his wife, were placed at the bar, with Charles Clinton, an errand-boy, charged with being concerned in stealing a quantity of plate and jewellery, value about £2000, from the shop of Messrs. Williams and Clapham, 13 and 14, Strand, on Monday night week.

The greater part of the circumstances connected with the robbery have been already fully detailed.

Inspector Lund, of the detective force, having produced a voluntary statement, in writing, made by the prisoner Clinton, said, that, in consequence of information he had received, he went to the house of the prosecutors, on Friday afternoon, after the hearing of the charge against Kelly, the porter, at this court, where he had a conversation with Clinton, in the Craven Hotel, at the rear of the premises; and, having told him of circumstances that he had very recently collected, he stood for a few minutes without uttering a word, and then said, "What Badcock said about my meeting him on Saturday I think false. I hardly know what to say, but the best way is to confess to it. I was to meet the party. I don't know who they are, or where they lived. Mr. Shaw was certainly implicated in it. He told me that they were to meet on Hungerford Bridge. I met him a fortnight ago, for the first time, for the purpose of the robbery at the place on Saturday evening, and then arranged to meet them on Monday, to let them in. I did so, and admitted two men. Shortly after I left the shop. I admitted them before Kelly, the porter, came in, and that was the way it was effected (the robbery, I mean). Charles Kelly was innocent of it, and I said nothing to implicate him at the examination. One of the men was under the counter, and the other under the mats. I got the impression of the keys, and gave them to the two men. I met the men on the bridge, and they knew me. The first one of the men was introduced to me by Shaw. I met them in Villiers-street. Mrs. Shaw told me she had seen her husband in the City the last time. The last time I saw Shaw was Saturday week. I told Badcock it was coming off on Saturday night—I mean the robbery. Badcock was to have a share in the produce. They were to meet me some night going home, and they were to give me something, how much I don't know. I have not seen Badcock since the robbery. I cannot describe the men, but should know them again. They are about five feet seven high, respectively dressed in dark clothes. Of course, I hope that Kelly will at once be set at liberty." Upon which witness conveyed him to the station-house. On leaving the station, witness proceeded to a public-house over the water, where he apprehended the prisoner Badcock, who said he knew nothing of the charge, and remained silent all the way to the station. Witness then went to the White Hart, in Fetter-lane, where he found Shaw, who said he knew nothing about the robbery, and that he had not seen Clinton for some time, upon which he searched his lodgings, but found nothing relating to the property.

When Buncher's wife was taken into custody, there was found on her a pawnbroker's duplicate for a gold ring, pledged on the 25th ult., at the shop of Mr. Barnett, St. George's-circus; and also a list of jewellery, such as watches, diamond rings, &c., written in pencil, upon the paper. The male prisoner was shown to Clinton at the station, and being asked if he was one of the men who had spoken to him about the robbery, he at once said that was.

Hannah Green, the female searcher at the station-house, said that when she was directed to search Cherneau, she took a bag of sovereigns from her bosom, containing £158 10s.

Mr. Henry directed that the prisoners, except Clinton, should be removed from the bar, and kept separate; and in answer to questions put to him by the Court, he said he was 17 years of age, and lived between two and three years at 56, Brunswick-street, Blackfriars, and had nothing to say to the charge, except that Gardiner and Buncher were the two men; but on the night of the robbery he did not see Buncher, another man having come with Gardiner, whom he placed under the mats, and the other, not in custody, behind the counting-house door. The prisoner Buncher was first brought to him by Shaw; and then they met over Hungerford-bridge, when Shaw was not present, but Buncher was, and the man not yet in custody. The man not in custody came to buy a pencil-case; and it was at a public-house turning out of the Borough-road where they told him how to take the impressions of the keys. He next met Buncher and the other on the bridge, and on Sunday evening he met Gardiner and Buncher, with the third man, and that was all he had to say about it for the present.

Mr. Henry desired that the prisoners should be again placed at the bar singly, to give an account of themselves.

The prisoner Shaw said he was thirty-four years of age, and resided in Plough-court, Fetter-lane, and being cautioned in the usual formal way, said he should reserve what he had to say until the next examination.

Badcock said he was twenty years of age, and resided five months at 15, Charles-street, Blackfriars-road. Had nothing to say to the charge, except that Clinton told him when the robbery came off he would make him a present of something handsome, but he did not know when it was, or where it was to be.

Gardiner said he was 26 years of age, and a hawker, without a license, residing in Martin's-street, Blackfriars-road; but he could not tell the number of the house. He was innocent of the charge.

Cherneau said that she was the wife of Henry Cherneau, a regimental tailor, who was abroad, but she did not know where. She resided in Orange-court, Drury-lane, with her aunt.

Buncher said he was 28 years of age, and a butcher, hawking meat in a basket to the different public-houses; and declined, by the advice of his solicitor, to say anything to the charge.

Mr. Wontner said that as the female prisoner Buncher had only recently been confined, he had to apply for her discharge, there being no evidence against her. Seeing that she was in such distress as to be obliged to pawn her dress for two shillings, and as there was no proof that the list of jewellery was connected with the robbery, he considered she was entitled to be held to bail.

Mr. Henry said there had been no reason assigned why she attempted to destroy a piece of paper, the writing on which was of very great importance; and considering the extent to which her husband had been implicated in such a serious robbery, he could not consent to allow her to put in sureties for her future appearance, but should order all the prisoners to be remanded until Wednesday.

The prisoners were then removed from the bar, with the exception of Eliza Shaw, against whom the inspector said he could produce no further evidence, and she was discharged.

On Wednesday, the prisoners, together with Kelly, the porter of Messrs. Williams and Clapham's establishment, who was the first party taken into custody on suspicion, were again brought up at the police-office, when a lengthened examination was entered into, chiefly with the view of connecting Kelly with the robbery; but nothing material in that respect was elicited.

Mr. Henry (the magistrate) said that, had he been present at the other examinations, he should have been better in possession of the evidence, so far as it bore upon Kelly, and directed that part of the evidence respecting the conduct of Kelly on the arrival of the police to be read, from which it appeared that he had omitted to fasten the bolt on the glass door, and that the robbery might have been committed from within; in addition to which, he said to the police, "You will look after the others," and being asked what he meant, he replied, "Why, you know there are others."

Mr. Gilham, who appeared for Kelly, said such might be the most natural way for a man to act in Kelly's situation, and his taking a small portion of brandy, he being a very nervous man, added nothing to the weight of evidence against him; besides which, the boy, in his confession, repeatedly exonerated his client, which he never attempted as regarded the other prisoners, with whom it was known he was connected: nor could there be anything extraordinary attached to the snapper or the persons entertained at it, all being friends, and bearing respectable characters.

Mr. Henry: You may cross-examine the inspector as to the exact words he used at the former examination.

Mr. Gilham requested that the exact words should be repeated.—The Inspector said: "I hope you will look after the parties suspected," were the words he made use of as they were leaving the shop.

Mr. Gilham: At which time he was in custody?—Inspector: Yes; he was then my prisoner.

Mr. Gilham: Was there anything about Clinton being suspected?—Inspector: Not a word about him or the other prisoners; but he said, before we left the house, that he was perfectly innocent; and, although there was a long conversation, the prisoner never alluded to the probability of the robbery being committed from within.

Kelly was then admitted to bail, himself in £200, and two sureties of £100 each, one of whom was his employer for several years, to attend in a week.

The other prisoners were remanded.

THE RECENT BURGLARY AT THE REGENT'S-PARK.

On Monday, William Dyson, who had been remanded by Mr. Broughton on the charge of having been concerned with others in burglariously breaking and entering the premises of James Holford, Esq., Holford House, Regent's-park, at an early hour of the morning of Sunday, the 13th ult., was again brought up at the Marylebone Police-office, together with two other men who had been apprehended since the last examination. The names which they gave were James Mahon, alias Hollindale, and William Robinson.

Mahon, in addition to the name of Hollindale, was known also by that of Hanbury, and Robinson was generally known by the appellation of "Butcher Bill."

Mr. Broughton (to the prisoners): You are charged with having burglariously entered the premises of James Holford, Esq., Regent's-park, and carried away an ornamental and other articles. It will be necessary to have the evidence of Mr. Paul, the butler, as there are two fresh prisoners, to show that a burglary has been committed.

Mr. Paul accordingly reiterated the particulars of his former statement, affording satisfactory proof of the burglary, and the part which he and the rest of the servants, under his direction, took in endeavouring to capture the marauders.

The following evidence was then taken.

Henry Barry, 455 A, attached as sergeant to the M division (Southwark) stated that on Sunday night, the 13th ult., at ten o'clock, accompanied by Jones, 250 M, both being in plain clothes, he visited the George public-house in Lombard-street, near the Mint, in the Borough, and saw the three prisoners in the tap-room together; knew Dyson, who lived in a house in Martin-street; had apprehended a lodger of his some time ago of the name of Denham, for an attack upon Mr. Cureton, in Aldersgate-street, and he was to be tried that day at the Old Bailey. The prisoner Dyson attended at the Mansion House while

Denham was under examination there, and he seemed to be greatly interested in the proceedings, as if he were keeping a particular watch upon a case affecting a most intimate friend. With respect to Robinson, he had seen him in thieves' company, but could not say that he had been in custody before. Mahon had been sentenced, in February, 1849, to three months' hard labour for having a number of skeleton keys in his possession, of which he could not give a satisfactory account. His right name was James Hollindale. Had often seen him since that period, and generally as an associate of thieves at the George public-house. Had not seen him there lately; it was an unusual thing for him to be missed from there for several nights together.

Jones, 250 M, said, from information which I and my brother officer received, we went to a beer-shop in a back street leading out of the Kingsland-road, and Barry told Mahon that he must consider himself in custody; and I presently returned to the beer-shop, close to which I met Robinson, who, on being told that he was charged with, said, "I have nothing to do with other people's doings, and if other people do anything wrong, that's no affair of mine." Knew Mahon well. When we reached the Featherstone-street station-house, Mahon, who was there, said, upon seeing Robinson brought in, "You have no business to bring that man here; he knows nothing about it." He kept on saying that he was innocent.

Superintendent Haynes (to Barry): Have you examined the hands of the prisoner Mahon?—Barry: I have. His left hand was cut in the palm, and on the lower part of his right thumb was a mark, as if a shot had penetrated it.

Henry Locock, cabman, badge 5417, was next called, and said: At about half-past one, or twenty minutes to two, on the morning of this day fortnight, I had just put down a job at the York and Albany tavern, when the prisoner Mahon came up to me, and I asked him if he wanted a cab, to which he replied "Yes." He told me that he had been bitten by a dog, and he showed me his hand, which was bleeding very much. I told him there was a pump close by, at which he could wash it; and while I was speaking to him, another man came by bleeding from the head, and without a hat. He got into the cab, and ordered me to drive to the Strand.

Mr. Broughton: Did he and the other man who went to the pump speak?—Witness: They did not, your worship; and I had no reason to think that they knew each other. While going along Albany-street, the man whom I was driving said he felt faint, and asked to ride outside. He alighted, saying that he would walk on, which he did; and soon afterwards, hearing another cab behind, he got in again, saying, "Drive me as quick as you can to Waterloo-bridge." He had no hat on, and I asked him what had become of his hat, but he made me no answer. I set him down close to the bridge, and demanded 2s. 4d. as my fare, but he gave me only 1s. 6d. I was at that moment hailed by a lady and gentleman, who got into the vehicle, and I at the time objected to take them, not liking to do so until I had found out where the man whom I had brought to the bridge lived, as he was lying down bleeding; but I was obliged to carry the fare I have spoken of, or run the risk of being summoned and fined for refusing to do so.

Mr. Broughton: Did he tell you how it was he had no hat?—Witness: No, sir; but on the road to the bridge he expressed a wish to go down to the Strand by some by-street.

Mason: I think, sir, that I shall be able to bring forward one who was at Gloucester-gate, and who will give important evidence upon a future occasion.

Mr. Broughton (to Jones): Since the burglary have you been in the habit of seeing the two prisoners, Mahon and Robinson, in the George public-house? Jones: No, sir. I have missed them ever since. Before Mr. Holford's affair took place, I saw them there almost daily.

Mr. Joseph, surgeon, Great Marylebone-street, examined the hands of Mahon. Upon the left one there had been a cut, now nearly healed; and below the right thumb was a blue mark and an indentation, as if made by a spent shot. He (Mr. Joseph) did not consider that a shot had entered the flesh.

Other evidence was gone into, from which it appeared that while the prisoners were being conveyed from Featherstone-street station-house to the Albany-street station, in a cab, Robinson, in allusion to the burglary, said, "That's not my racket, it's one scale higher than my doing." Mahon, on the road, said nothing.

A hat, produced on a former occasion, was now submitted by Dredge, 31 D. It had in it numerous stains of blood and shot holes in the crown, as also through the sides.

Mr. Broughton: Where did you find this hat?—Witness: At a short distance from the house, under a bush at which Mr. Paul fired, and where he thought that the man he had shot was lying dead.

Mr. Broughton remanded the whole of the prisoners for re-examination on Monday next.

CONFESSION OF ONE OF THE BURGLARS.

On Tuesday, another of the presumed guilty parties was brought before Mr. Broughton at the Marylebone Police-office. He is the person supposed to have been shot by Paul, the butler. His name is John Mitchell, and he is described as a labourer living at 23, Little Surrey-street, Blackfriars. He is about five feet six inches high, of sallow complexion, and was attired in a rough coat, corduroy trousers, and boots. His left arm was in a sling; he seemed weak and faint, and being scarcely able to stand, he was told by the magistrate to sit during the proceedings. There was a mark on his left cheek, and he appeared to have sustained serious injury upon some parts of his body. The hat, perforated with shot, and which, *ab initio*, has formed an important feature in the case, was produced, and Mitchell, the gaoler, put it upon the prisoner's head, to see if it would fit him, as did also Lockerby, 180 S, when the prisoner said, "It's of no use trying it on any more, for I know it fits me."

Henry Locock, the cabman, who gave such important evidence on the previous day, was examined; and, in reply to Mr. Broughton, who asked him to observe the prisoner well, and say if he knew him, said: He is the man—and I can swear it—who got into my cab, and ordered me to drive him to the Strand.

Mr. Broughton: When he so ordered you to drive him, had he a hat on at the time?—Witness: He had not, sir.

Mr. Broughton: Was he bleeding?—Witness: Yes, blood was running down his face, and it appeared to me that it came from wounds in his head.

Mr. Broughton: Was he sober?—Witness: I think he was; he seemed very weak and fatigued.

Mr. Broughton: Did you ask him what had become of his hat?—Witness: No, sir.

Mr. Broughton: Are you quite sure of that?—Witness: Yes, sir.

Mr. Broughton (to the prisoner): Have you anything to say of this witness?—Prisoner: No; I don't deny that I am the man, for I'm guilty. But the cabman has sworn falsely: it was not his cab that I rode in, and I know nothing about him. However, although he has sworn what is not true, I say that I am guilty.

Evidence given by the police established the facts of the prisoner being the associate of thieves in Kent and London; of his being the companion of the other prisoners in custody; of his frequenting the "George," Lombard-street, Mint, Borough; and of his having been absent from this place of resort since the burglary.

Sergeant Barry detailed the circumstances of his capture. He said:—At twelve o'clock last night, at 23, Little Surrey-street, Friar-street, Blackfriars-road, I and Sergeant Brenford went together in plain clothes, in consequence of information which we had received, and in the first floor back room we found the prisoner sitting up in his bed; a female at the time was polishing his shoes. I told him he must consider himself in custody for the burglary at Mr. Holford's, and that we must take him away with us upon the charge.

Mr. Broughton: Did he say anything to that?—Witness: Yes; he said, "Very well, I'll go." He seemed extremely ill, and asked me to hand a bottle to him which was on a chest of drawers close by. I did so, and poured out, at his request, two glasses of port wine, which he drank.

Mr. Broughton: Did he go quietly to the station-house with you?—Witness: He did. At the station-house a doctor was called to look at his wounds, and he received every attention. He had wounds on the back part of his head, his ears, and other parts of his person; and he told me some shots were coming from under his tongue. He also told me that he had shot in his fingers.

Mr. Broughton: Do you wish to ask anything of this witness?—Prisoner: No, your worship.

Sergeant Brenford, 12 M, observed, on arresting him, he begged me to tell him who his "kind friend" was (meaning, of course, the party who had given such information as led to his apprehension).

Other evidence corroborative of that which had been previously gone into was given, and the prisoner was remanded till Monday next, upon which day he will be brought up with the other three who already stand committed. He was removed to the House of Detention, to be placed in the infirmary of the prison.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Consols have fluctuated about a half per cent. during the week, having declined from Monday's closing price of 97½ to 96½, nearly attaining, however, the higher quotation before the close of the week's transactions. The greatest decline occurred on Tuesday, upon the arrival of intelligence that Russia, Austria, and Bavaria were concentrating large masses of troops upon Hesse-Cassel. On Wednesday, the amount of operations were small, Consols maintaining firmly the reduced quotation of 96½ for Money and Time. Purchasers, however, on behalf of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, improved the tone of the market on Thursday; and, as the day advanced, more confidence existed, Consols ultimately closing at 97 to 98 for Money and Account. Exchequer Bills have receded a few shillings in consequence of the better demand for Money, and India Bonds have been somewhat extensively sold. The heavy Stocks have not been much dealt in. Friday being the 1st of November, was observed as a close holiday, both at the Stock Exchange and Bank of England, in accordance with established usage. At the close of the week's business the market was buoyant, at the following prices:—Bank Stock, 211½; Three per Cent. Reduced, 96; Consols, 97½; New Three-and-a-quarter per Cent. Annuities, 98½; Long Annuities, to expire Jan., 1860, 7 13-16; Ditto, 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859, 7½; Ditto, 30 years, Jan. 5, 1860, 8; India Stock, 270; India Bonds, £1000, 88 pm.; Ditto, under £1000, 88 pm.; Consols for Account, 97½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 68 pm.; Ditto, £500, June, 68 pm.; Ditto Small, June, 68 pm.

The Foreign Market has been heavy for the last week, acted upon by the decline in the English funds. Prices generally receded to a fractional extent on Tuesday, but on Wednesday the market became active, and towards the close of business a decline both of Peruvian and Portuguese stocks, to the extent of one per cent. on the former, and two per cent. on the latter, was registered. The Account day (Wednesday) passed off, however, tolerably favourably, the fall

having arisen from the account having been *bullish*. Mexican advanced after the adjustment of the account to 31½ to 32½. The market closed, however, dully, prices being for Brazilian Bonds, 90½; Buenos Ayres Bonds, Six per Cent., 57½; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1846, ex Jan. Coupons, 31½; Ditto, Account, 32; Peruvian Bonds, Four-and-a-half per Cent., 80½; Ditto, Deferred, 36½; Russian Bonds, Four-and-a-half per Cent., 97; Spanish, Three per Cent., 39; Belgian, Four-and-a-half per Cent., 90½; Dutch, Two-and-a-half per Cent., 57½; Ditto, Four per Cent., 88½.

Shares have been heavy during the week, the approaching Account influencing prices. It turned out rather *bullish* in its tendency, and a consequent decline has occurred in a few lines. Great Westerns, it will be seen, have receded to the greatest extent, in consequence of the falling off in the traffic. At the close of business the last official quotations stood as follows:—Aberdeen, 8½; Ditto, Pref., 1½ dis; Buckinghamshire, 17½; Caledonian, 8½; Chester and Holyhead, 9½; Eastern Counties, 6½; Ditto, New Preference, Six per Cent., 11½; Eastern Union, Class B and C, 4½; East Lancashire, 8½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 25½; Great Northern, 13½; Ditto, One Half, A Deferred, 4; Ditto, One Half, B, Six per Cent., 9½; Ditto, Five per Cent., Preference, 12; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 35½; Great Western, 69½; Ditto, New, £17, 9½; Lancaster and Carlisle, Thirds, 3½ p; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 45½; Ditto Fifths, 2½; London and Blackwall, 7½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 53½; London and Greenwich, 11½; London and North-Western, 116½; Ditto, New, Quarters, 19½; Ditto, Fifths, 15½; London and South-Western, 67½; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, ½; Midland, 41; North British, Preference, 4½; North Staffordshire, 7; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 11½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 18½; South Devon, 10; South-Eastern, 19½; South Wales, 24; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 16½; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 11½; York and North Midland, 22½; Boulogne and Amiens, 7½; Namur and Liege, 7½; Paris and Rouen, 24; Rouen and Havre, 9½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE (Friday).—Coastwise as well as by land carriage and sample the arrivals of English wheat for our market this week have been very small, hence the show of that grain here this morning was trifling. Selected qualities of both red and white sold at Monday's currency. In the middling and inferior kinds next to nothing was doing, at barely late rates. Upwards of 16,000 quarters of foreign wheat have come fresh to hand, but a portion has gone direct into the hands of the millers. The transactions were mostly in retail. In prices, however, we have no change to report. Malt barley was scarce, and quite as dear. Grinding and distilling samples were the turn in favour of the buyers. We had only a moderate supply of malt, yet the demand was heavy, at barely stationary prices. The total supply of oats was not large, nevertheless the trade ruled very inactive, at Monday's quotations. Beans and peas were again lower to purchase. An immense quantity of foreign grain being pressed for sale, the trade was very dull, at barely late rates.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 1860; barley, 1910; malt, 1650; oats, 590; flour, 1400. Irish, oats, 3970. Foreign: wheat, 16,260; barley, 8210; oats, 9660; flour, 9700. English: Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 37s to 43s; ditto, white, 36s to 49s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 35s to 41s; ditto, white, 37s to 43s; rye, 26s to 28s; grinding barley, 21s to 23s; distilling ditto, 24s to 26s; 27s; malted ditto, 25s to 29s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 44s to 48s; brown ditto, 43s to 45s; Kingston and Ware, 48s to 52s; Chevalier, 50s to 54s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 15s to 17s; potato ditto, 18s to 20s; Youghal and Cork, black, 14s to 17s; ditto, white, 15s to 17s; tick beans, new, 26s to 27s; ditto, old, 28s to 30s; grey peas, 30s to 32s; maple, 30s to 33s; white, 30s to 31s; bolvers, 30s to 32s per quarter. Town-made flour, 33s to 40s; Suffolk, 29s to 31s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 29s to 33s per 280 lb. Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 20s to 24s per barrel; Canada, 20s to 23s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—We have again to report a very dull sale for Canary seed, at further depressed rates. In other seeds next to nothing is doing:—

London. English: sowing, 54s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 38s to 41s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 45s; Hempseed, 32s to 36s per quarter. Coriander, 18s to 24s per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 8s to 10s; white ditto, 6s 6d to 7s 6d. Tares, 5s 6d to 5s 6d per bushel. English rape-seed, new, £25 to £27 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 18 0s to £2 0s; ditto, foreign, £6 0s to £7 10s per 1000. Rapeseed cakes, £4 4s to £5 0s per ton. Canary, 48s to 54s per quarter. English clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; black, —s to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5d to 6½d per 4 lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 39s 9d; barley, 24s 0d; oats, 16s 8d; rye, 25s 0d; beans, 28s 10d; peas, 30s 0d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 41s 4d; barley, 24s 5d; oats, 16s 10d; rye, 26s 1d; beans, 29s 4d; peas, 30s 0d.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Tea.—The private contract market is very moderately supplied with most kinds of tea, in which a good business is doing at full prices. Common sound Congou is worth 1s to 1½d per lb.

Sugar.—The raw market has been somewhat inactive during the whole of the week, but no material change has taken place in the quotations. Refined sugars are in moderate request, at 5½s to 5½s 6d per cwt. In crushed sugars very little doing.

Coffee.—So little is doing in native Ceylons, that the quotations, which rule from 50s to 55s per cwt., are almost nominal. Plantation kinds are dull, and lower to purchase.

Rice.—This article is quite 3½d per cwt lower. About 5000 bags Bengal have changed hands at 9s 6d to 10s for good middling.

Provisions.—Large supplies of Irish butter having come to hand, the demand for that article is heavy, at drooping prices. Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny firsts, landed, 78s to 82s; Waterford, 74s to 78s; Cork, 80s; Limerick, 74s to 78s; and Sligo, 70s to 76s per cwt. Foreign butter most of off slowly, at 84s to 86s per cwt. Fresh butter, English butter given away 2s 2d per cwt. fine weekly Darnet, 88s to 90s; fine Devon, 80s to 84s per cwt. Fresh butter, English butter largely stocked with meat, the beef trade ruled excessively heavy, at barely Monday's quotations. In bacon very little is doing, at 1s to 2s per cwt less money; Waterford singed, sizeable, 49s to 50s; heavy, 44s per cwt. Lard firm, at 54s to 56s per cwt for bladdered, and 43s to 46s for firkins and kegs.

Tallow.—Owing to the increasing stock, this market is heavy, at barely last week's quotations. FYC on the spot is 33s 6d per cwt.

Oils.—A steady business is doing for home use, but there are very few speculators in the market.

Spirits.—We have to report a slow sale for rum, at about stationary prices. Proof East India is quoted at 1s 4d per gallon. Brandy and corn spirits support late rates.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 8s to £3 10s; clover ditto, £3 to £4 4s; and straw, £1 1s to £1 8s per load.

Potatoes.—Although the supplies are seasonably good and of excellent quality, the demand is steady, at from 3s to 30s per ton.

Cops (Friday).—Whitwell, 15s 3s; Bell, 15s 9d; Whitworth, 14s 6d; Cowpen Harle, 15s; Shire's Harle, 14s 6d; Harle, 14s per ton.

Coal (Friday).—Colour samples of the best coals are in moderate request at full prices. In all other kinds very little business is doing, at barely late rates. The duty is still called £220,000.

Factors prices, viz. ready money.—New East Kent pockets, £4 15s to 47; New Mid Kent ditto, £4 8s to 56 6d; New Weald of Kent ditto, £3 18s to 44 12s; New Sussex ditto, £3 5s to 18s.

Smithfield (Friday).—Our market to-day was well, but not so heavily supplied with beef as the number of buyers in attendance being small, and Newcastle and Londoners largely stocked with meat, the beef trade ruled excessively heavy, at barely Monday's quotations. Sheep—the numbers of which were moderate—moved off slowly; but we have no decline to notice in their value. The few prime Downs on offer sold at 4s 8d per lb. The supply of calves—which was chiefly composed of foreigners—was more than adequate to the demand. Prices were, therefore, with difficulty supported. An immense arrival of pigs having taken place from abroad, the pork trade was heavy, at barely late rates. Muttons were quoted at from £14 to £18 5s each, including their small calf.

Per lb to sink the offals.—Coarse and inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality ditto, 2s 9d to 3s 0d; prime large oxen, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 8d to 3s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime coarse calves, 2s 4d to 3s 4d; large coarse calves, 2s 4d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; suckling calves, 18s to 26s; and quarter old store pigs, 17s to 23s each. Total supplies: beasts, 738; cows, 140; sheep, 5680; calves, 310; pigs, 500. Foreign: beasts, 210; sheep, 200; calves, 200; pigs, 280. Scotch: beasts, 8; sheep, 40.

Neat and Londoners (Friday).—Large supplies of meat being on sale to-day, the general trade ruled heavy at barely stationary prices.

Per lb by the carcass.—Inferior beef, 1s 10d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 4d to 2s

NEW BOOKS, &c.

THE NEW NOVELS.
Now ready, at all the Libraries, in 2 vols.,
LETITIA ARNOLD.
By the Author of "Emilia Wyndham," &c. 2 vols.
"We cordially recommend this admirable and beautiful story to our readers. It is a healthy moral tale—truthful and practical—told in a most charming manner."—*Weekly Chronicle*.
Also, now ready, in 2 vols.,
LAMIA. A Confession.
Immediately, in 3 vols.,
NATHALIE. By JULIA KAVANAGH,
Author of "Woman in France," "Madeleine," &c.
HENRY COLBURN, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

Just published,
DEAN AND SON'S NEW SIXPENNY BOOKS FOR CHILDREN,
with plain illustrations; in fancy covers, printed in two colours, entitled—
"PLEASANT TALES," for Little People:
"Pleasant Tales," for Little People:
elegant illustrations with numerous engravings, and done up in coloured fancy covers, 6d each. Five sorts ready. List on application.

PRICE SIXPENNY EACH.—SEVEN EASY AND INTERESTING HISTORIES, for very LITTLE FOLKS. By Miss CORNER, author of the "Historical Library," "Play Grammar," "Every Child's History of England," &c. Each embellished with four pages of fine illustrations, and done up in fancy coloured covers. List on application.

DEAN AND SON, 33, Threadneedle-street, London, will publish, early in November,

MISS CORNER'S HISTORY OF GREECE;
from accepted modern, English, and foreign authorities, such as Grote, Thirlwall, Smith's Antiquities, &c. Questions will be attached to each chapter, and the plan and style adopted which has met with so much success in her "History of Rome."

THE FIRST HISTORY OF ENGLAND that should be placed in the hands of a Child. By Miss CORNER. Price 3s 6d cloth, gilt edges, 24 pages of Plates. Suitable for a present.

SILVER BLOSSOMS, to Produce GOLDEN FRUIT. 8 pages of illustrations, 2s. 6d. fancy green cloth, gilt sides, back, and edges. By the author of "Spring Flowers and Summer Blossoms." Also, by the same author, "Spring Flowers and Summer Blossoms." Also, by the same author, "Spring Flowers and Summer Blossoms."

CHRISTMAS BERRIES, for the YOUNG and GOOD. 8 pages of illustrations.

PAPA and MAMMA'S EASY LESSONS in GEOGRAPHY. With numerous illustrations. Price 1s. paper cover, 1s. 6d. cloth. By ANNA MARLBOROUGH. After the same style and manner as Miss CORNER's "Play Grammar."

PLEASANT TALES for LITTLE PEOPLE. With above 80 illustrations. 2s. 6d. cloth, gilt edges, sides, and back.

A SERIES OF THIRTEEN NEW SIXPENNY LARGE COLOURED PICTURE NURSERY BOOKS, same size and style as the Grandma and Grandpa Easy's, entitled COUSIN HONEY-COMBS.

A SERIES OF THIRTEEN SCRIPTURAL PRINTS. 12s. the set, coloured. A list on application.
London: THOMAS DEAN and SON, Threadneedle-street; and by order of all Booksellers.

Just published, price 3s 6d,
PETER SCHARF, or, THE SHADOW-LESS MAN. By CHAMISSO. With a Vocabulary and copious Notes. By FALCK-LEHMAN, Author of "German in One Volume," "Practice in German," "The Self-Instructor in German," &c.—Sold by all Booksellers; and at Mr. LEBLANC'S Class-Rooms, 16, London-wall, City; and at Annett's Crescent, Lower-road, Islington.

BOHN'S CLASSICAL LIBRARY for NOVEMBER.—CICERO'S OFFICES, OLD AGE, FRIENDSHIP, SCIPIO'S DREAM, PARADOXES, &c. Literally translated, by CYRUS R. EDMONDS, Esq. 3s 6d.
PLATO'S WORKS, literally translated. Vol. 3, containing "Meno," "Euthydemus," "The Sophist," "Statesman," "Parmenides," "Banquet," &c. By GEORGE BURGES. Price 3s.
HENRY G. BOHN, York-street, Covent-garden.

BOHN'S ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY for NOVEMBER.—KITTO'S SCRIPTURE LANDS and BIBLE ATLAS, with twenty-five Maps, beautifully engraved on steel, 5s; or with the Maps coloured, 7s 6d.
HENRY G. BOHN, York-street, Covent-garden.

SEWELL'S HORACE.—The Odes and Epodes of Horace, literally and rhythmically translated, by W. SEWELL, B.D. 3s 6d.
HENRY G. BOHN, York-street, Covent-garden.

WASHINGTON IRVING'S WORKS, Bohn's Library Edition, complete in Ten Volumes, with engraved Frontispieces. 41 15s.
HENRY G. BOHN, York-street, Covent-garden.

New Issue. Now ready, price 1s. 6d. plain, 2s. 6d. coloured, gilt.
GUY FAUX, a Squib, seven feet long, manu- factured by HORACE MAYHEW and PERRY CRUIKSHANK (Pupils of Guy's), delineating, in a series of Pictures taken from private views of English history more than 200 years ago, the doings of the Popular Hero of the Fifth of November, from the Cradle to the Stake, interspersed with Literary Squibs and Crackers.
GRANT and GRIFFITH, corner of St. Paul's-churchyard.

EXHIBITION, 1851.—Grand Authentic View of the Building in Hyde Park, as approved by her Majesty's Commissioners, Engraved on Steel, and nearly Two Feet in Length. Price 3d., with Description. Post free on Roller for Ten Stamps.
G. BERGER, Holywell-street, Strand, and all booksellers.

MANUFACTURE OF SUGAR. In crown 8vo, price 5s. cloth.
A PRACTICAL TREATISE on the CULTIVATION of the SUGAR-CANE and the MANUFACTURE of SUGAR. By THOMAS KERR, Planter, Antigua.
JOHN J. GRIFFIN and Co., London; R. GRIFFIN and Co., Glasgow.

GREAT EXHIBITION of MANUFACTURES in 1851.—ENCYCLOPEDIA of ARTS, MANUFACTURES, and MACHINERY. By PETER BARLOW, Esq., F.R.S., and CHARLES BABBAGE, Esq., M.A., F.R.S. One large volume, 4to, of 800 pages, illustrated by 87 steel plates, by Levy, containing 650 Figures of the most important and interesting objects of the Exhibition, and a complete and exhaustive Catalogue of the products of the Manufacturing Industry of All Nations, which is to take place in London in 1851, renders the publication of a work, professing, as this does, to represent the existing state of the diversified Arts, Manufactures, and Machinery of Great Britain, peculiarly appropriate and interesting. This Encyclopedia will form a comprehensive and complete Catalogue of the main objects that will necessarily constitute the approaching Great Exhibition, and it will throw that strong light upon the entire subject which its vast extent and multitudinous details render desirable. No mere catalogue of the objects that will next year be collected in one vast Museum, such as the world never saw before, can give a title of the information that will be supplied by a work in which these Principles are illustrated, and that Machinery is depicted, by which our great Chemical and Mechanical Arts are supported and carried to perfection. This work will therefore form a useful guide to all who are interested in the Great Exhibition. GRIFFIN and Co., London and Glasgow.

ANATOMY FOR ARTISTS. This day, new Edition, improved, fcap. 8vo, price 2s 6d.
HANDBOOK of ANATOMY for STUDENTS of the FINE ARTS; containing a Description, with Wood-cut Illustrations, of the Skeleton and External Muscles of the Human Figure. By J. A. WHEELER, Esq., Surgeon.
S. HIGGLEY, 32, Fleet-street, London.

Price 2s., by post 2s 6d.
THE RATIONAL TREATMENT of CONSUMPTION. By T. H. YEOMAN, M.D.
Also, price 2s., by post 2s 6d.
THE RATIONAL TREATMENT of ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

"These little manuals contain the best and most common-sense account of diseases of the chest that has ever been published."—*The Sun*, April 22, 1849.—London: ERFINGHAM WILSON, 11, Royal Exchange.

NEW WORK ON CONSUMPTION. Just published, Second Edition, enlarged 8vo, cloth, price 4s.
AN INQUIRY HOW FAR CONSUMPTION IS CURABLE; With Observations on the Treatment, and on the Use of Cod-liver Oil, and other Remedies; with Cases. By J. TURNBULL, M.D., Physician to the Liverpool Infirmary.

"Dr. Turnbull's remarks upon treatment appear to us to be extremely judicious."—*Dublin Medical Press*.
"This work exhibits much talent and research."—*Literary Gazette*.
"We have no hesitation in expressing our cordial approbation of the object for which the treatise has been prepared, as well as of the manner in which it has been executed."—*Provincial Medical and Surgical Journal*.
London: JOHN CHURCHILL, Princes-street, Soho.

Just published (Seventeenth Thousand),
A GUIDE to persons commencing the HYGIENIC or MORRISONIAN SYSTEM of MEDICINE, being a selection of the most recent well-authenticated Cures effected by Morrison's Vegetable Universal Medicine.

May be had of all the Hygienic Agents throughout the country, price 2s. or sent free, on enclosing a fourpenny-piece to the British College of Health, New-road, London.

N.B. The Society of Hygienists and Medical Reformers hereby warn the public that they have no sort of connexion with the Ointments, Pills, and Farinaeous Powders sold in chemists' and druggists' shops. Mr. Morrison's Vegetable Universal Medicine are not sold by chemists and druggists.

A NEW and COMPLETE LIST of the FOREIGN PUBLIC LIBRARY, CONDUIT-STREET, HANOVER-SQUARE, has just been published, and will be forwarded free of expense, with the terms of subscription, to which families in town and country are supplied with all the New English and Foreign Works or periodicals.

"The publication of these Lists at frequent intervals has given great satisfaction to subscribers, as it enables them to make their selections from the most popular productions of the day."
Terms on application to Messrs. SAUNDERS and GLEY, publishers, Conduit-street, Hanover-square.

DR. CUMMING'S SERMON BEFORE THE QUEEN. Fifth Thousand. Now Ready, Price One Shilling.
SALVATION.—A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Crathie, Balmoral, before her Majesty the Queen, on Sunday, September 22, 1850, by the Rev. J. CUMMING, D.D., of the Scottish Church, Crown-court.
London: ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE, and Co., 25, Paternoster-row.

WORKS PUBLISHED BY PARTIDGE and OAKLEY. In a newly bound pocket volume, gilt, with Engraved Title and Frontispiece, 2s.

GEMS from MATTHEW HENRY, arranged under the following heads:—The Bible, Charity, Contentment, Death, Duty, Faith, Fear of God, Greatness, Happiness, Heaven, Holiness, Hope, &c.

As a suggestive book for closet use, or as a travelling friend, this little volume will be invaluable.—*Christian Times*.
Price 1s. cloth, gilt, a Brief Notice of the
LIFE of the REV. E. BICKERSTETH.
By SIR C. E. EARDLEY, Bart.
Reprinted from "Evangelical Christendom," with Additions.
London: PARTIDGE and OAKLEY, Paternoster-row, and 70, Edgeware-road. (HANSBY and Co., Agents.)

MONTHLY MAGAZINE for FAMILY READING. On 1st November, price 6d., part XLVII of
THE CHURCHMAN'S COMPANION.—Contents:—The Two Guardians, chap. VI. Annie Lindley. The Village Maiden's Burial. Tales for Boys; I. A Tale of the Desert. The Rector of Ashburn. Oliver Goldsmith, chap. V. My Aunt Nelly's Portfolio. The Sympathies of Nature. Consecration, Church news, &c. Seven volumes are now complete, price 23s., forming a valuable set for reading libraries, &c.—London: J. MASTERS, Aldersgate-street, and New Bond-street.

New Volume now ready, price One Shilling,
THE FAVOURITE LIBRARY.—Vol. 9. AN EASY INTRODUCTION to the KNOWLEDGE of NATURE. By Mrs. THIMMER, with Frontispiece.
Vol. 8. THE LIFE and PERAMBULATIONS of a MOUSE.
Vol. 7. NEVER WRONG, or the Young Disputant.
GRANT and GRIFFITH, corner of St. Paul's Churchyard.

Elegantly bound, gilt edges, 4to, price 5s (postage free, 5s 6d),
THE LADY'S ALBUM of FANCY WORK for 1850; containing novel, elegant, and useful Designs in Knitting, Netting, Crochet, Embroidery, and Braiding, printed in colours, with ample directions. Second Edition.
"An attractive present; useful, tasteful, and artistic."—*Illustrated London News*.
GRANT and GRIFFITH, corner of St. Paul's Churchyard.

WEDDING, BIRTHDAY, and CHRISTENING PRESENTS.
FIELD'S GUINEA CHURCH SERVICE.—This beautiful Volume is handsomely bound in rich Genoa velvet, with gilt top, rims, and Monograms; in a morocco lock case lined with white silk, the whole complete for One Guinea. Only to be had at FIELD'S Book and Stationery Warehouse, 65, Regent's Quadrant, corner of Air-street. JOHN FIELD has always on sale a large and elegant Stock of Bibles, Prayer Books, and Church Services. Also, an immense collection of Juvenile, Standard, and Illustrated Works, in every variety of binding, suitable for Presents, Rewards, and School Prizes.—Catalogues gratis.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—A PRESENTATION to CHRIST'S HOSPITAL SCHOOL WANTED.—Address, T. C. F., Whittington Club, 189, Strand.

WOOD ENGRAVING.—A YOUTH WANTED as a PUPIL. Apply to JOHN DALZIEL, 3, Camden-street North, Camden Town.

A YOUNG LADY, in her 24th year, is desirous of meeting with an ENGAGEMENT as COMPANION to an elderly or invalid Lady, of Church of England principles. No objection to town or country. Further particulars will be given on application. Most satisfactory references will be given and required.—Address E. R., Summerfield's, Post-office, Queen's-road, Dalston, London.

DOMESTIC EDUCATION.—A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, Graduate in honours, a sound Protestant, and of considerable experience in tuition, receives into a most excellent Paragon, within a moderate distance of London, a limited number of YOUNG GENTLEMEN between the ages of ten and fifteen. Terms 60 guineas per annum.—Address, Rev. A. Z. Z., Post-office, Sevenoaks.

DECORATIVE PAINTING.—Mr. FREDERICK SANG, from the Royal Academy of Munich, Decorative Artist in Fresco and all other manner of Painting, whose works may be seen in the principal public buildings of the metropolis, begs to inform his patrons and Architects in particular, that he has considerably increased his establishment, and is now enabled to undertake, on the shortest notice, the embellishment of private and public buildings, in any part of the United Kingdom, on the most reasonable terms, and in any of the Classical, Medieval, or Modern styles.—Apply to F. SANG, Decorative Artist, 58, Pall Mall, London.

ROYAL YORK BANQUET.—See the "Times" of Saturday, for the description of the magnificent Drinking Cups used by H.R.H. Prince Albert, and the Lord Mayors of London and York; the Ruby Salvers at the head of the principal table; and the English and Foreign wine, and the most admired of Mr. Sayer's unique and gorgeous ornaments of the Banqueting Hall, expressly prepared for the occasion by the PATENT GLASS SILVERING COMPANY, from whom Illustrated Descriptions of this new and beautiful ART MANUFACTURE may be had on enclosing a stamped directed envelope to S. MELLISH, 145, Regent-street, London.

PATENT POWER-LOOM BRUSSELS CARPETS.—These Carpets, manufactured by BRIGHT and Co., have now stood the test of time and wear; and in excellence of manufacture, in variety of pattern, and in brilliancy and durability of colours, they fully equal to the best hand-made. They are sold at a price which renders them accessible to all, and they are the most durable and economical of any new fabric ever, as usual, unscrupulous enough to detract from the merits of inventions which offer solid advantages to the public. BRIGHT and Co.'s Power-Loom Brussels Carpets can be offered 20 per cent. lower than any other goods of equal quality; and we can assure the public that the quality of the goods has been improved, and that the most admired of Mr. Sayer's unique and gorgeous ornaments of the Banqueting Hall, expressly prepared for the occasion by the PATENT GLASS SILVERING COMPANY, from whom Illustrated Descriptions of this new and beautiful ART MANUFACTURE may be had on enclosing a stamped directed envelope to S. MELLISH, 145, Regent-street, London.

BRIGHT and CO.'S PATENT POWER-LOOM BRUSSELS CARPETS.—These Goods are strongly recommended to the Trade and the Public on the following grounds:—They are woven by Steam Power, and are, therefore, more firmly made than can be the case with hand-woven goods. They have the same good quality of Worsted throughout; whereas in the common Brussels the dark colours are generally made of an inferior Worsted. They are printed by a patent process, and by patent machinery; and the colours are more durable, and will stand more severe tests than those of any other description of carpet. The patent printing admits of an almost unlimited variety of shades or colours; patterns are, therefore, more elaborate, as there is greater scope for design. They can be offered at a price which renders them accessible to all, and they are the most durable and economical of any new fabric ever, as usual, unscrupulous enough to detract from the merits of inventions which offer solid advantages to the public. BRIGHT and Co.'s Power-Loom Brussels Carpets can be offered 20 per cent. lower than any other goods of equal quality; and we can assure the public that the quality of the goods has been improved, and that the most admired of Mr. Sayer's unique and gorgeous ornaments of the Banqueting Hall, expressly prepared for the occasion by the PATENT GLASS SILVERING COMPANY, from whom Illustrated Descriptions of this new and beautiful ART MANUFACTURE may be had on enclosing a stamped directed envelope to S. MELLISH, 145, Regent-street, London.

WINTER SEASON.—BATHS of HOMBURG, near FRANKFORT-ON-THAINE.—The Winter Season opens to tourists and to the fashionable public all the advantages, and every variety of pleasure and amusement, which have established, during ten years, the renown of the Baths of Homburg. The Casino is open every day, in which will be found combined:—1. A Reading-room, supplied with the principal Journals of Europe; 2. Gambling-rooms, for the play of Trente et Quarante and Roulette; 3. A grand Ball and Concert-room; 4. A Coffee and Refreshment-room; 5. A large Dining-room, and Dinners served up in the French style, at five o'clock.

The Bank of Homburg presents an advantage of 50 per cent. over all other Banks on the borders of the Rhine. Every evening the celebrated Band of the Casino will perform in the large Ball-Room. Balls, Concerts, and amusements of every kind, will continue in uninterrupted succession. Field Sports will take place over a space of 20,000 hectares of plain and forest ground, in which there abounds a quantity of large and small game.

The hotels and private houses offer to families every available comfort, at moderate prices. The Journey from London to Homburg (passing through Brussels, Cologne, Metz, and Frankfurt) is performed in 36 hours. The distance from Frankfurt to Homburg is performed in an hour and a half; mail coaches and omnibuses run between these places every hour.

PALMER and Co.'s Celebrated CANDLE-LAMPS command an extensive and daily increasing sale. Their cleanliness, simplicity of construction, and the softness of the light they produce, are known and appreciated by thousands of families. Without smothering being necessary, any degree of light may be obtained by them, from one to six ordinary candles, thus rendering them suitable for every purpose in the household, and for the illumination of public buildings. It being impossible within the limits of an advertisement to convey an adequate idea of the almost endless variety of their patterns and sizes, purchasers are requested to inspect T. TUCKER'S extensive and well-selected STOCK, the whole of which is marked in plain figures, at strictly moderate prices for cash.—T. Tucker, 369, Strand, corner of St. Clement's Churchyard.—Established 32 years.

NIGHT LIGHTS.—CAUTION.
PATENT ALBERT NIGHT LIGHTS. Patented 30th January, 1844.—CHILD'S NIGHT LIGHTS, registered 20th September, 1843, are sold by all Grocers and Wax Chandlers throughout the country, at 6d. per box. The sale of the above, amounting at the present time to many tons weekly, shows the great success with the approbation of the public. Any description of them is therefore unnecessary. The object of this advertisement is to request purchasers to examine the name on the Boxes, so as to insure their getting what they intend.

Night Lights are liable not to last the time that they profess (frequently going out an hour or two after lighting); to be affected by the temperature of the room they are burnt in; to be injured by keeping any length of time; and to have an unpleasant smell.

The Manufacturers consider that by use of materials secured to them by several Patents, and by long experience of the Manufacture, that they have overcome these difficulties, and they therefore beg, that, should any attempted Substitutes be recommended, they may be carefully compared as to all the above particulars.

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE COMPANY, Belmont, Vauxhall.

NEW MUSIC.

NEW SONGS.—"THE RICH MAN'S BRIDE," "THE EXILE'S FAREWELL," "THE STRANGER'S GRAVE." Price 2s. each; sent postage free.
These songs are by the author of "Will you love me then as now," &c. &c. form a series of charming songs, and are exceedingly graceful and effective. "The Rich Man's Bride" will be an immense favourite; both words and music are of a very superior description.
London: DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

MUSIC.—G. LINLEY'S Two New Ballads, "Lute of the Greenwood Bower," "I am never alone," 2s. each.
Chanson, "The Exile's Farewell," "The Stranger's Grave," &c. &c. No. 1, "Ma Bella de Triana," No. 2, "El nueva Contrabandista," No. 3, "El tango, Havanero," 4, Lamentation de los Negros," 2s. each.
Chanteuses par LA SEÑORA DONNA M. L. MARTINEZ, surnommée LA MALIBRAN NOIRE.

Mrs. ARKRIGHT'S Songs—"The Queen of the May," 2s. 6d.; "I hear the chiming of the village bells," 2s.; "In old Shull Donald's cottage," 2s. 6d.—Also,
WELLINGTON GUERNSEY'S "Flour de Marie" Polka, for the piano, 2s.

C. LONSDALE'S Musical Circulating Library (for town, country, or abroad); terms, 2 guineas and upwards per annum. 26, Old Bond-street.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION POLKA, price 2s 6d; **THE GREAT EXHIBITION WALTZES,** price 3s; **THE GREAT EXHIBITION QUADRILLES,** price 3s; sent postage free.

These compositions are by Mr. F. TUSSAUD, who has already distinguished himself as a writer of dance music by his very beautiful Thalia Waltzes, Napoleonic and Venetian Polkas, &c. The present morceaux are replete with striking melodies, are remarkably danceable, and worthy the great event they are intended to illustrate. The three publications are embellished with a richly coloured representation of the great building to be erected in Hyde Park.

London: DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

THE THEORY and PRACTICE of MUSICAL COMPOSITION. COUNTERPOINT.
Now ready, small 4to., 208 pp., in cloth, price 14s;

THE SECOND PART of G. W. ROHNER'S TREATISE; containing an exposition of the principles and practice of contrapuntal composition according to the strict style of the older masters, and as applied to the modern system of harmony. Also to be had, price 14s.

THE FIRST PART of the TREATISE, with its key uniform. This part, which contains everything essential to that kind of modern composition to which counterpoint does not enter, received on its appearance a highly commendatory notice from the Morning Post, Morning Herald, Literary Gazette, Critic, Court Journal, Weekly Chronicle, ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Jerald's paper (Weekly News), Sunday Times, Lady's Newspaper, Art Union Journal, Weekly Despatch, Birmingham Journal, Manchester Courier, Liverpool Western Mercury, Dublin Evening Mail, Evening Packet, Freeman's Journal, and other leading metropolitan and provincial journals.—London: LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, and LONGMAN.

PICCOLO PIANOFORTES for HIRE, with the option of purchase or exchange, in town or country (packed free). The most extensive assortment in London of warranted new and secondhand Pianofortes.—G. PEACHEY (maker to the Queen), 73, Bishopsgate-street Within, opposite the Marine Society.

PIANOFORTES for HIRE, at CHAPPELL'S, 50, NEW BOND-STREET.—Every variety of Grand, Cottage, and Square Pianofortes, by Erard, Broadwood, Collard, Oetzmann, &c.; and of Harps, by Erard, for Sale or Hire. Any one hiring a Piano for not less than one year can (if desired) choose a perfect new instrument from the factories of any of the best makers.—50, New Bond-street.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES for SALE.—A large Stock of Pianofortes, of every description, by the best makers, that have been used for one or two seasons, and are but little deteriorated, may be purchased at CHAPPELL'S, at greatly reduced prices, and exchanged within six months if not liked.—Chappell's Musical Library, 50, New Bond-street.

TOLKIEN'S 25-GUINEA ROYAL MINUTO PIANOFORTES, nearly 7 octaves, O G fall, metallic plate, with all late improvements, in mahogany, rose, maple, walnut, or zebra-wood. The great peculiarity and worth of these pianos is, that they will stand any climate without injuring the delicacy of their original beautiful tone and touch.—TOLKIEN, Manufacturer, 27, 28, and 29, King William-street, London-bridge.—Drawings post-free.

HAIR MEMENTOS.—DEWDNEY, designer of every description of Hair Jewellery, beautifully makes, and elegantly mounts in fine gold, Hair Bracelets, Chains, Brooches, Rings, Pins, Studs, devices, &c., at charges the most moderate, and forwards the same carriage free to any part of the kingdom.—A book of specimens sent free on receipt of two postage stamps.—DEWDNEY, Artist, 175, Fenchurch-street, City, London.

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES, and 10 10s. GOLD LEVERS, at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House, are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house, for those who desire a watch at a low price are foreign work. On receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 4s., one will be sent free.—Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, free for 2d.

HANDSOME GOLD WATCHES, jewelled in four holes, maintaining power, all the late improvements, with elegantly engraved cases and dials, for £5 15s; Silver Watches for £3 5s; Gold Lever Watches, 11 guineas, 14 guineas, and 18 guineas; Silver ditto, £5 15s, 6 guineas, and 7 guineas. A written warranty given with each watch.—HAWLEY'S, 234, High Holborn, from 75, Strand, and Coventry-street, sons of the late Thomas Hawley, and the only genuine watchmakers of the name in London.

SILVER PLATE, New and Second-hand.—T. COX SAVORY and Co.'s Pamphlet of Prices, with outlines, may be had gratis, or will be sent free, if applied for by a paid letter. The contents are the prices, weights, and patterns of new and second-hand Silver Spoons and Forks, and new second-hand Tea and Coffee Services, Watering Silver-plated Goods, the new plated on white metal Spoons and Forks, Watches, Clocks, Cutlery, Ladies' Gold Neck-Chains, and Jewellery.

T. COX SAVORY and Co., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Watchmakers, 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, request the attention of purchasers to their Stock of London-made PATENT LEVER WATCHES, which are manufactured by themselves in their own house. In Silver Cases, with the Detached Escapement, and jewelled, the price is Four Guineas and a Half; and in Gold Cases, with the same movement, the price is Five Guineas and a Half. The very large Stock offered for selection includes every description, enabling a customer to select that which is more particularly adapted to his own use. Each Watch is warranted.

SILVER TEA SERVICES, of New Patterns.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Working Silvermiths, 14, Cornhill (opposite the Bank), have recently finished several new and elegant patterns of TEA and COFFEE SERVICES, of novel and elegant design, and of the highest finish. The following have been generally admired:—

The Portland Pattern, tastefully engraved—
The Louis Quatorze Pattern, richly chased—

Strong Silver Tea-pot... £12 15 0
Ditto Sugar Basin, gilt... 8 5 0
Ditto Cream Ewer, gilt... 5 18 0
Ditto Coffee-pot... 16 16 0

£42 0 0 £47 10 0
A large stock is offered for selection in the Show-rooms, including every variety of patterns, from £34 upwards.

A GOLD WATCH and fine GOLD CHAIN, complete, in Morocco case, for £8 10s., at SARL and SONS, 18, Cornhill. The Watch is of the horizontal construction, jewelled in four holes, of the flat fashionable style, with exquisitely engraved fine gold dials and cases. The chain is of the best quality. The above elegant presents are sent with perfect security per post, for the accurate performance of the watch, and a twelve-month's trial allowed.

SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE.—This beautiful metal continues to stand unrivalled amongst all the substitutes for silver. Its intrinsic excellence, combined with its brilliant appearance, defies all competition. It is upwards of ten years since this manufacture was introduced by Sarl and Sons to the public, and, notwithstanding the many spurious and unprincipled imitations, the present demand exceeds all former precedents, thus giving a convincing proof of its having answered the end proposed, which was to produce an article possessing the durability and appearance of solid silver at one-sixth its cost. The magnificent stock has recently been enriched with many splendid novelties in dinner, tea, and breakfast services, and never possessed so many attractions as at the present time. The spoon and fork department includes all the various patterns that are manufactured in solid silver, and orders to any extent can be immediately executed. A new and enlarged pamphlet of sketches and prices is just published, and now ready for circulation. It may be obtained gratis by applying at the manufactory.—SARL and SONS, 18, Cornhill.

NUNN'S VEGETABLE OIL, 4s. 6d. per imperial gallon, gives a clear and brilliant light for every description of lamp, perfectly free from smoke or smell, is not affected by the temperature, neither does it clog or corrode the lamp, and it is recommended as the most cleanly and economical oil that can be used. Sold only by THOMAS NUNN and SONS (thirty-eight years purveyors to the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn), 19, Great James-street, Bedford-row. Delivered in town.

ROOFS' IMPROVED RESPIRATOR (PATENT), for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, and DELICATE LUNGS, is particularly recommended for the easy respiration it permits, having separate channels for the inspired and expired air, formed of tubes instead of wire-gauze, it warms and purifies the air, without being clogged, and neither requires cleaning nor repairing. No unsightly appearance. To be obtained wholesale and retail at W. B. PINE'S Acoustic Repository, 352, Strand, one door from Wellington-street.

MALVERN DOG-CARTS, with high wheels, easy, low, and light.—THE CHARLTON BAROUCHE, a light and elegant family carriage. These economical vehicles to be seen at Messrs. THURP'S, 269, Oxford-street.

ALPACA UMBRELLAS.—The economy, both in the cost and wear of this umbrella, has been fully established, and proves that Alpaca will outlast any other material hitherto used for umbrellas. It may be obtained of most umbrella-dealers in the United Kingdom, from 10s. 6d.—W. and J. SANGSTER, 140, Regent-street; 94, Fleet-street; 10, Royal Exchange; 75, Chesapeake.

TO LADIES RESIDING IN LONDON.
KING and CO., SILKMERCEES &c. (243, Regent-street), respectfully beg to announce that their new Shawl Stock of Silks, Satins, Velvets, French Merinos, Irish Poplins, Shawls, &c., is now ready for inspection at their Silk and Shawl Warehouse, 243, Regent-street.

*** For prices and other particulars see the six following advertisements.

TO LADIES RESIDING IN THE COUNTRY.
KING and CO. respectfully beg to announce that they will forward PATTERNS OF SILKS, &c., POST FREE to any part of the world, on addressing to KING and CO., 243, Regent-street, London.

THE NEW EVENING and DINNER DRESSES.—White and Coloured Tarlatans, at 4s. 6d. the full dress. Embroidered Swiss Muslins, at 10s. 6d. the full dress. White, Pink, Sky, Orange, Cerise, and Ponceau Baréges, at 12s. 6d. the full dress.

White, Pink, Sky, and Orange Moiré Antique Poplins, at 28s. 6d. the full dress.
White, Pink, Sky, and Orange Glacé Poul de Soies, 2 wide, at 30s. the full dress.
The Richest Broadcud, Pompadour, and Watered Silks, at £2 15s. 0d. the full dress.

Patterns sent post free.
KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

*** French Fancy Poplins, at 12s. 6d. the full dress, worth 30s.